The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

Edition for Europe — per English Mail

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MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank :—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, .. 13½ per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 „
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor .. .. 13½ per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 „

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. Maua & Co.,
Sept. 30, 1865. WILLIAM LESLIE.

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000*l. Sterling.*

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City,

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
„ Jacob Farraviani, Vice-President.
„ Eduardo Lumb.
„ Ambrosio P. Lezica.
„ Enrique Tomkinson.
„ Mariano Casares.
„ Bernardo Yturraspe.
„ Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

La Zingara and Istria.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

Dzg G. WILKS, 7 Calle Mayo.

American Dentist.

Dr. N. O. CORNWALL.
Calle Rivadavia, 275.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful life-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organs.

Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured.

Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pai .

ALLIANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1824,
Capital Five Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

PRESIDENT.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.

DIRECTORS.
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles G. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
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Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. De Rothschilds, Bart.
Baron L.N. De Rothschild, M.P.
Oswald Smith, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Sir. T. Fowell Buxton, Bart.
George Peabody, Esq.
Oswald A. Smith, Esq.

For the insurance of property in Buenos Ayres, policies at the customary rates will be issued by the undersigned agents for the company.

NICOLSON GREEN.
171 and 173 Calle Piedad.
170—1m e1.

THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES AND RIVER PLATE BANK, (LIMITED),

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,000,000 do.
Reserve Fund 30th Sep., 1864..£44,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1865.

THE LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, AND RIVER PLATE BANK [LIMITED],

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank for both specie and currency will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED

On deposits on account current,	5 per cent.
Do. for ninety days fixed	8 „
Do. subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal, the rate is 3 per cent. more than that paid in account current, therefore for the present this class of deposits gain.	8 „

CHARGED

On debit balances in account current	12 „

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,

Buenos Ayres, Sep. 30, 1865.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to 31st December. 1864—
In hard dollars, ... 244,467 dols.
In paper currency ... 425,000 „

Inversion of Fund.

Purchase of the Houses Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero; and Nos. 219, 251 and 253 Calle de Moreno.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuenaga, President.
„ Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President.
„ Antonio Marco del Pont.
„ Jacobo Paravicini.
„ Constant Santamaria.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Pena.
„ J. A. Fernandez.
„ L. B. Wilcke.
„ Mariano Billinghurst.
„ Ladislao F. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres. BANKERS—The Casa de Moneda; Domicile, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the agglomeration of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estated property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital

With loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.

4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right.

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,
x No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Altos).

BILLS OF EXCHANGE-

SIGHT DRAFTS

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from

WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 *Calle de San Martin,*

On the following places:—

LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris
Genoa,
Cadiz'
Bayonne,

Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.

20 d3 x.

MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.

In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.

(With power to increase it)

Temporary Establishment No. 70 Calle de las Piedras, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN.
Francis J. Hocquard, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Pedro Borelli.
„ „ Joaquin Belgrano.
John McColl, Esq.
„ „ Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations; will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Banks.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS.

Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

THE RATE OF INTEREST for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:

On balances against the Bank.... 9 p 0000 per ann.
„ „ in favor of „ „ ....12 p „ „
„ Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA.
MANAGER.

Montevideo, Sept. 1, 1865.

174—xp o 1

Lett's Diaries for next year.

Now ready for delivery Nos. 8, 11, 13, 18, and No. 31 interleaved with blotting paper, Nos. 18, 30 and 22 with tuck, and a few of the Sixpenny and Ninepenny with clasp; also large and small office Calendars.

Nautical Almanacks for the years 1866 and 1867 Hannay's Almnack will be published next month in England. G. and H. Mackern. 44 Calle San Martin 44 121—6q o21

Belgrano Races, Spring Meeting,

WATSON'S HOTEL, BELGRANO

The proprietor of the above Hotel begs to advise parties attending the Foreign Amateur Races that they can be supplied with hampers made up for any number of persons, containing cold meat of all descriptions, sandwitches, fowls hams, wines, &c. Lunch always ready at the Hotel.

102—15p o18,

BARRY, WALKER & Co.

Respectfully call attention to their new Drapery Establishment

93—CALLE DEFENSA—93,

Where a first class assortment of goods will be found.

93—CALLE DEFENSA—93.

135—1m 26.

At BARRY & WALKERS,

97 Calle Defensa.
South Down Sheep Wash,
A constant supply at reduced prices.

Just received ex "Galileo,"
A suply of Cork Butter.

135—1m s26

NEW IRISH GROCERY,

IN THE
ONCE SETIEMBRE

FEELY, LEDWITH & CO.

Call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to their well assorted stock of

TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c., &c.

suitable for Town and Camp purchasers, which we will dispose of at moderate prices.

Purchasers may at all times rely upon receiving good, sound articles, and also a large assortment to select from.

N.B.—Goods delivered free of charge at all Railway Stations and Boat Agencies in town.

145. 1m,s26

For Rosario and Intermediate Ports.

British Steamer IRON KING,
Captain J. S. Thompson.

Will leave this Port every Thursday at 10 a.m.

For freight and passengers at the accustomed tariff. Apply at the Agency Calle 25 Mayo 124.

Parcels &c. must be delivered at Agency the day before sailing by 5 p.m.

HENRY DOWSE, Agent,

119—1m s27.

ENGLISH ÆREATED WATERS.

Prepared in Silver Cylinders by Steam Machinery.

The subscriber having recently imported a large Soda Water machine, with all the most recent improvements, is now in a position to supply the trade and private families with Soda Water, Lemonade and Ginger Beer, equal to the best manufactured in England.

These beverages are recommended by the English medical authorities to be most healthy and refreshing, particularly in warm climates.

ROBERT URIE.

Orders at 162 Calle Defensa will meet with immediate attention. 26—1m o8

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

DIAS DE FIESTA.

Salidas. ESTACIONES.	TRENES. 1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°
Parque	7-	8-	10-	12-	2-	4-
11 Setiembre	7-10	8-10	10-10	12-10	2-10	4-10
Almagro	7-15	8-15	10-15	12-15	2-15	4-15
Caballito	7-20	8-20	10-20	12-20	2-20	4-20
Flores	7-25	8-25	10-25	12-25	2-25	4-25
Floresta	7-30	8-30	10-30	12-30	2-30	4-30
San Martin	7-45	8-45	10-45	12-45	2-45	4-45
Moron	8-	9-	11-	1-	3-	5-
Merlo	8-20	.....	11-20	1-20	———	5-20
Moreno	8-30	.....	11-30	1-30	———	5-30
G. R'gues	9-	.....	———	———	———	6-
Lujan	9-30	.....	———	———	———	6-30
Mercedes	10-15	.....	———	———	———	7-15

Regreson. ESTACIONES.	TRENES. 1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°
Mercedes	.....	7-45	.....	.....	.....	3-45
Lujan	.....	8-30	.....	.....	.....	4-30
G. R'gues	.....	9-	.....	.....	.....	5-
Moreno	7-3	9-30	.....	1-30	5-30	5-30
Merlo	7-10	10-	.....	1-40	6-	6-40
Moron	8-15	.....	.....	2-	.....	.....
San Martin	8-15	10-15	12-15	2-15	6-15	6-15
Floresta	8-30	10-30	12-30	2-30	6-30	6-30
Flores	8-33	10-33	12-33	2-33	6-33	6-33
Caballito	8-40	10-40	12-40	2-40	6-40	6-40
Almagro	8-45	10-45	12-45	2-45	6-45	6-45
11 Setiembre	8-50	10-50	12-50	2-50	6-50	6-50
Parque	9-	11-	———	3-	———	7-15

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE,

Stations.	1st & 2nd class A.M.	1st & 2nd class P.M.
Buenos Ayres	9	5 30
Barracas	9 15	5 40
Lomas de Zamora	9 35	
Glew	10	
San Vincente	10 30	
Donsellaar	11	
Ferrari	11 35	
Jeppener	12	

Stations.	1st & 2nd class A.M.	1st & 2nd class P.M.
Jeppener		2
Ferrari		2 30
Donsellaar		3 5
San Vincente		3 35
Glew		4 0
Lomas de Tamora		4 20
Barracas	8 15	4 50
Buenos Ayres	8 30	5 0

E. BANFIELD, Gen. Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Collections, &c.

GOODS AND PARCELS DELIVERY In Buenos Ayres.

From the 18th October 1865 till further notice.

The Great Southern Railway Company has made arrangements with a responsible Carter for the Collection and delivery of Goods and Parcels in all paved parts of the City of Buenos Ayres at the following rates:—

General Goods.—Collected or delivered within Four squares of the Great Southern Railway Station at 0 2 r/s. per arroba. To any address South of the Calle Rivadavia at 0 3 r/s per arr. To any address North of Calle Rivadavia at 0 4 r/s per arroba.

Market Produce.—Such as Milk, Butter, Eggs, Fruit, Vegetables, Meat or Poultry, requiring great punctuality will be charged double the above rates.

The collection and delivery charge will be calculated per arroba, and all fractions of an arroba will be considered as an arroba.

One pair of Hens, Ducks, Geese or Turkeys will be carried as an arroba.

Parcels—Parcels of one arroba and under will be collected or delivered to any part of the city at the rate of $5 per arroba, every ½ arroba extra will be charged at the rate of $2. All consignments of any kind whatever except Market Produce of less than 5 arrobas will be considered as parcels.

Orders for the collection and delivery of Goods and Parcels left at any of the Great Southern Railway Stations, at Mr. Twyford's No. 102 Calle Piedad, at Messrs. Robert Muir's & Co. No. 162 Calle Defensa, or addressed to the Administration of the Great Southern Railway will be attended to, where also any information may be obtained.

The delivery charge for Parcels, Market Produce or Goods can be paid or made payable together with or without the Railway Charge, at any of the Great Southern Railway Stations or to the Carters. The collection charge can be paid to the Carters or made payable at any of the Great Southern Railway Stations.

E. BANFIELD,
General Manager.

Ferro-carril de la Boca, Barracas & Ensenada.

Desde el 1 de Octubre, 1865, el servicio de los trenes será como sigue:

DIAS DE TRABAJO—SALIDAS.

Estaciones.	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°
Venezuela....	6	8	10	12	2	4	6	7
Boca	6 10	8 10	10 10	12 10	2 10	4 10	6 10	7 10
Tres Esquinas.	6 15	8 15	10 15	12 15	2 15	4 15	6 15	7 15

REGRESOS.

Estaciones.	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°
Tres Esquinas.	7	9	11	1	3	5	6	7
Boca	7 5	9 5	11 5	1 5	3 5	5 5	6 5	7 5
Venezuela....	7 10	9 10	11 10	1 10	3 10	5 10	6 10	7 10

DIAS FERIADOS—SALIDAS.

Estaciones.	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°	11°	12°
Venezuela....	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Boca	8 10	9 10	10 10	11 10	12 10	1 10	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 10	6 10	7 10
Tres Esquinas.	8 15	9 15	10 15	11 15	12 15	1 15	2 15	3 15	4 15	5 15	6 15	7 15

REGRESOS.

Estaciones.	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°	11°	12°
Tres Esquinas.	7	9	11	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boca	7 5	9 5	11 5	1 5	3 5	4 5	5 5	6 5	7 5	8 5	9 5	10 5
Venezuela....	7 10	9 10	11 10	1 10	3 10	4 10	5 10	6 10	7 10	8 10	9 10	10 10

Todos los Sábados habra un Tren estraordinario de las Tres Esquinas á las 7 de la noche, llegando á la Estacion Venezuela de donde saldrá para la Boca y Barracas á las 7 y 30 volviendo hasta la Boca solamente.

Se suplica á los viageros que, para evitar demoras presenten el valor justo del boleto, cuyo precio uniforme en toda la linea, es cinco pesos moneda corriente con escepcion de niños desde 3 á 10 años que pagarán 3 pesos.

NOTA—Los trenes pararán en la Casa Amarilla, y en la Barraca de Peña; en los casos solamente de haber pasajeros para esos puntos, ó que estén esperando allí para subir. Los pasajeros que deseen apearse en esas paradas deberán avisarlo al guarda tren al entrar en los carruajes.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

REGRESO.

Trens.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando	Tigre.
1	7 25	7 40	8 —	8 15	8 20	8 15	8 25
2	10 —	10 15	10 35	10 50	11 05	10 50	10 55
3	2 35	2 50	3 10	3 25	3 40	3 25	3 35
4	5 35	5 50	6 10	6 25	6 40	6 25	6 35

DIAS FERIADOS.

Trens.	25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando	Estanzuela Llera	Tigre.
1	7 25	7 40	8 —	8 15	8 20	8 15	8 15	8 25
2	10 —	10 15	10 35	10 50	11 05	10 50	10 50	10 55
3	2 35	2 50	3 10	3 25	3 40	3 25	3 25	3 35
4	5 35	5 50	6 10	6 25	6 40	6 25	6 15	6 25

REGRESO.

Trens.	25 de Mayo	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando	Tigre.
1	6 35	6 50	7 10	7 25	7 30	7 15	7 05
2	9 05	9 20	9 40	9 55	10 —	9 50	9 40
3	11 40	11 55	12 15	12 30	12 35	12 20	12 15
4	3 40	3 55	4 15	4 30	4 35	4 20	4 15
5	6 40	6 55	7 15	7 30	7 35	7 20	7 15

DIAS FERIADOS.

Trens.	25 de Mayo	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando	Estanzuela Llera	Tigre.
1	6 35	6 50	7 10	7 25	7 30	7 15	7 15	7 05
2	9 05	9 20	9 40	9 55	10 —	9 50	9 50	9 40
3	11 40	11 55	12 15	12 30	12 35	12 20	12 15	12 05
4	3 40	3 55	4 15	4 30	4 35	4 20	4 15	4 05
5	6 40	6 55	7 15	7 30	7 35	7 20	7 15	7 05

Los trenes pararán en Palermo y Rivadavia solamente en caso que hubiera pasageros para esas estaciones. Los pasageros que deseen ser desembarcados en ellas deben avisar al Guarda-tren al entrar en los coches.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE ALLIED ARMIES ON MARCH.

URQUIZA SHOOTING DESERTERS.

The Uruguay arrived last week with newspapers from Concordia to Sunday 15th inst, and letters to the 17th. The allied armies are in full march across the Province of Corrientes, going westward, while the Paraguayans are retreating with great rapidity but in good order towards their own country. General Gelly-obes with the Argento-Brazilian army has arrived at Curuzu-Cuatiá. General Flores with the Vanguard was within 8 leagues of Mercedes, where the rendezvous would probably take place. General Mitre has reached Curuzú-Cuatiá and would resume the command of the Grand Army: he had despatches from General Caceres dated 13th inst. at Garzas, near Bella-Vista, stating that he was observing the retreat of the enemy.

General Rivas, Colonel Charlone and Don Hector Varela set out from Concordia for Curuzú-Cuatiá. General Urquiza has assembled 6,000 men at Duraznal, on the Yuqueri, near Concordia: on the the 13th, he landed 12 pieces of cannon, under Colonel Santa Cruz, at Concordia: Colonel Quintana remains in command of that port. It is said Urquiza has shot 6 men for desertion.

Lieutenant Patiño, who commanded the 28th battalion of Paragnayan infantry in Uruguayana, has arrived in the Uruguay, under charge of Major Lopez: all the wounded have also come down from Concordia, the hospital there being shut up. Surgeon-general Almeyra and staff are come, *en route* for Goya, where head-quarters willl soon be established.

Colonel Bernabé Magariños, chief of Flores' staff, and Major Herrera-Obes arrived *en route* for Goya, where head-quarters will soon be established.

Colonel Bernabé Megariños, chief of Flores' staff, and Major Julio Herrera-Obes arrived en route from Montevideo, being bearers of a special commission to that city, probably in reference to the conduct of young Flores.

The Uruguay attracted much attention entering port, having been painted all red.

OUR ESQUINA CORRESPONDENCE.

Esquina, Oct. 21st.

Gentlemen,—

Since the date of our last, affairs are beginning to wear a more favorable aspect than at any period before this since the invasion took place. Our guests are leaving for their homes—the Esmeralda took more of them than she could well accommodate, others took their departure in ox-carts, or, what was never seen with us before perhaps, undertaking a journey on foot. Six months ago the poorest gaucho could boast of half a dozen of sound horses, now a beast fit to be saddled is no longer to be seen anywhere in our district.

On the 16th the Brazilian forces composed of eighteen battalions had passed Curuzú Cuatia and were within a day's march of Mercedes. President Mitre was supposed to have reached Villa Nueva, where Paunero was encamped, and Flores was not far distant, while Emilio Mitre was passing the river Mocorets: all were directing their marches towards the river Corrientes. The Argentines and Orientals would probably cross the river at one of its northernmost ford, and the Brazilians at Paso Nuevo or at the Pass of Santillan. The aggregate number of the combatants is computed to be above thirty thousand. They march upon a front of five leagues, they have long trains of baggage and commissariat carts, a large and well furnished park of artillery, sufficient camp equipage, good clothes, are well armed, in a word, far superior in every respect to the soldiers seen heretofore in these parts. They have a long and tedious circuit to march and much miry ground to flounder through, as well as dense jungles to struggle with, ere they arrive at the coast of the Paraná, to say nothing of two streams—which have no bridges or ferry-boats—they have to pass, which, when swollen are formidable rivers. The allies have a moderate supply of horses lately received from Entre Rios, which were duly paid for: they are sadly in want of tame oxen or other draught cattle but measures have been taken to have the want supplied, which will soon be done.

During this month continued rainstorms have prevailed, which retard the movements of the allies. Flores had moved north to the Garcia-cue. Careres was on the trail of the invaders, doing all a brave man could accomplish with very limited means. Urquiza, by the latest accounts, was near Concordia, and that he will remain in that locality, or at least come no nearer than Basualdo, is the idea here.

On the 18th the allied squadron left anchorage in front of Goya and proceeded up the Parana. They were yesterday beyond Cuevas and in the vicinity of Bella Vista. There it is probable they will remain awaiting the arrival of the ironclads and the periodical rise of the river, which has again fallen and continues to do so. The beastly Paraguayans, instead of going to their own territory, as all here thought they would have done, have halted at Empedrado and are in force both by sea and land at the Riachuelo, which place they are fortifying. This news we glean from an Italian gunboat just arrived in our port from the north, and you may deem it authentic. This is the third time we were led to believe the invaders had given up their cause as hopeless, that their final evacuation of our Province was merely a question of a very short time, but now it remains to be seen if we are yet to be bled to death by a most unscrupulous enemy. In spite of every exertion it will take the allies many days, and even weeks, to come up with the invaders, and when they do so we hope they will bear in mind, 'the conies are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks,' and further, whenever practicable, in their future transactions with the Paraguayans, in preference to steel and lead to make use of gold. Here it is bruited by the knowing ones that the price of Estigarribia was three hundred ounces, instead of fifty times that sum, which one of your colleagues asserted to have been the case. The pay of a Colonel was thrown in as a 'yappa.'

It will be a gratification for you to learn that the goods and provisions sent per Espigador as charity from your city, intended for the destitute emigrants, have all come to hand in a good condition, have been duly taken care of, and are being religiously distributed to those who are needy.

Our old friend of the 'Esperanza' has had the hardihood to put his press and types in full blast for the third time. We wish him good success.

SINBAD.

MARCH OF THE VANGUARD.

(Army-correspondence by Colonel Palleja.)

October 1st. The month begins well. General Castro's division is making head-way in Misiones. Col. Reguera captured San Carlos on the 28th, and drove the garrison to take refuge in Candelaria: these fellows were sweeping off all the cattle towards Ytapuá, being ignorant of the fall of Uruguayana and waiting the arrival of 4,000 men to go and relieve that place. There is a strong Paraguayan garrison at Ytapuá, and Castro having no infantry or artillery, cannot attack them. The river Uruguay is rising, and Col. Amuedo starts to-day for Montevideo with one of the captured pieces. Our march is delayed by the rain, and half rations given round to the men: we shall probably push on this evening as Capisiqué.

Marched at last, at 1 p. m., to open the second part of the campaign, leaving most of our ammunition at Paso los Libres, for want of horses or waggons. We are hardly able to drag along the artillery. Reached Capiquisé at 4 p. m. and encamped, with the Kelly brigade of Brazilians on our left. We shot two men this morning at Paso los Libres, for insulting some women: they were of the Legion Militar. Ten deserters have been captured and pardoned. Two men died after to-day's march (2½ leagues) from drinking water, when heated. We are all suffering terribly from dysentery owing to the bad food. The hot weather has begun.

Oct. 2nd. General Paunero's division arrived at 11 a. m., and crossed the Capiquisé: an hour afterwards they formed in a square and shot three men of the 1st batt., accomplices of the other three shot last week. General Castro has also shot an officer and eight men for desertion. All our division is laid up with measles and fever, and the Paraguayans are sick from change of food: in the Abril batt. we have 60 men sick. Gen. Mitre is still at Paso los Libres.

Oct. 3rd. Marched at 7 a. m. [leaving Paunero behind], and halted after 3 leagues. The horses and Paraguayans dropped on the road from fatigue. Caught 4 deserters of our Paraguayan prisoners and condemned them to be shot: they received spiritual consolation from Padre Frasusta. Gen. Flores orders them to be executed to-morrow at sunrise. The artillery makes night marches to cross the Miriñay before us.

Oct. 4th. Gen. Flores postpones the executions till this evening. Marched through 'bañados,' with feet and legs bare till 2 p. m., under a broiling sun; men and animals beaten up. A Paraguayan died from drinking muddy water. At 4 p. m. received orders to shoot the 4 prisoners: the troops were drawn up, and when the priest was giving absolution a reprieve arrived. I should have felt sorry to shoot the poor fellows. Order to march to-morrow at 6 a. m. for the Miriñay.

Oct. 5th. Awful march through 'bañados'; the heat insupportable and a miasma rising from the marshes. Halted after 4 leagues at Puntas San Joaquin. Killed beef, and read Flores's proclamation of pain of death for robbery. At 4 p. m. continued the march, but got lost after nightfall in a wood, till the moon rose: then pushed on to within half-a-league of Paso las Yeguas on the Miriñay, and encamped in a marsh.

Oct. 6th. Our march yesterday was 6 leagues: our men and the Brazilians stood the heat much better than the Paraguayans. At daybreak we reached the Miriñay, where General Paunero had left 6 men with some canoes, to help us across. The horses swam over and the rest crossed on a bridge of boats, all being over at 10 a. m. and encamping haf a league on the other side. The Brazilians were just coming up when a terrific storm came on, a stroke of lightning falling on my tent. It is said General Mitre will accompany Paunero till meeting the grand army at Mercedes.

Oct. 7th. Weather improving; men drying their clothes. A number of Paraguayans have deserted, and two been re-captured. Order to march to-morrow. General Paunero is 3 leagues distant, and has been reinforced by 5 Brazilian batts:

Oct. 8th. The march countermanded, cleaning arms, and drill. Colonel Garcia shot the two deserters. Colonel Magariños goes to Montevideo on sick leave: also Captain Vidal.

Oct. 9th. Marched at 7 a. m., with more than half the men sick, and reached the artillery encampment (2 leagues) before the storm burst. Pres. Mitre and the Brazilian infantry have joined Paunero, who marches 6 leagues parallel of our line. Gen. Castro has been ordered to return from Misiones, and join us at Yaguareté-Corá. Two Paraguayans died to-day of measles: we have two surgeons, but no medicine-chest, and the only remedies for our sick are a bath in the river, or diet on rice-water.

Oct. 10th. Halt for to-day: rations of yerba, tobacco, paper and soap: orders for a general wash. Flores is anxious to hasten operations, but Gelly and Osorio hardly move, and Paunero the same. The cavalry of Suarez have begun to desert, being so badly off for horses, and Flores thinks of disbanding them. We shall probably remain a few days at Mercedes to gather up the army. News has just arrived that the Paraguayans have dismounted their batteries at Cuevas and are in full retreat. Gen. Paunero has crossed the Miriñay and joined us, only his artillery and baggage having yet to cross.

LATEST FROM PARAGUAY.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MR. WHYTEHEAD.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE WAR.

By a sailing-vessel from Asuncion, we have received news from that city to the end of August. The movements of troops and war-materials were on a great scale, and fresh levies every day coming in from the rural districts. Mr. Atherton died about the middle of August of heart-disease: he was the only English merchant in the country, and well-known in Buenos Ayres. Mr. Grant, superintendent of working-department at the Arsenal, died in the beginning of Sept., of inflammation of the liver. Mr. Whytehead, chief of the Arsenal, was found dead in his quinta, having hanged himself in a fit of insanity: the deceased gentleman had been suffering from monomania for nearly two years, and will prove an irreparable loss to Paraguay.

Lopez is at Humayta, and intends to take command of the army: the fleet of 12 steamers, and a garrison of 10,000 men are also there. General Robles is in prison on a charge of drunkenness. Lopez bitterly complains of all his commanders. The fall of Uruguayana was only known to a few. Colonel Resquin is in command of the Grand Army at Cuevas, which is stated at from 22,000 to 30,000 men. Berjes is at Corrientes, where there is only a small garrison of 500 men: Barrios has also come down.

Some Italian vessels were detained at Corrientes, but the Veloce succeeded in getting them free. The batteries at Cuevas have all been dismounted, and on the 7th inst. not a gun remained in position.

The town of Goya is deserted, the whole army of Resquina having set out to march. The Brazilian fleet is still lying at Rincon de Soto.

The railway works in Paraguay were stopped when the war first commenced with the invasion of Matto-Grosso.

The ladies carried off from Corrientes are still detained at Humayta. Surgeon-General Stewart and Staff is at Humayta. Mr. P. C. Bliss has been entrusted with charge of the late Mr. Atherton's affairs. Mr. Marshall succeeds Mr. Whytehead in charge of the Arsenal. Messrs. Valpy, Burrell, Thompson, and the other English residents in Paraguay are quite well. Dr. Barton and lady have come down to Corrientes The Flying-fish was bought in that city by the Paraguayo Correntino authorities. The French hair-dresser in Asuncion was put in prison for selling gloves without a license, and after much suffering was released, but died soon after.

FURTHER NEWS FROM PARAGUAY

A small body of Paraguayans has ascended the Vermejo and at last explored the road to Bolivia. When they arrived there they were well received, and immediately a Bolivian Minister and suite were despatched to Paraguay with the same body of explorers. When the Minister arrived at Asuncion he was welcomed by the Vice-President Sr. Sanchez and all the dignitaries of the capital. The visit of the Bolivian Minister was regarded as a matter of great importance.

A passenger who came down from Curumba in the end of July, states that there are about 800 Paraguayans there, and in Dorado and Albuquerque some 500 more, the only vessels there the Salto de Guayrá and Anambahy.

A Brazilian officer named Melo sent word to the commander of Coimbra that he was going up there. It is said that the towns of Albuquerque and Miranda are completely razed, and everything carried off to Coimbra. The Indians are giving the Paraguayans great trouble: every night they invade and kill several Paraguayans. On the headlands at Curumba, both above and below, the Paraguayans have erected batteries and the town is ditched in. All the brass cannon which the Brazilians had mounted had been sent down to Asuncion, and old iron guns put in their stead. A war tax had been imposed on the unfortunate inhabitants, and an Italian merchant obliged to pay 12,000 pats, or be killed. All the foreigners were treated alike, the majority of them have come down to Buenos Ayres. In Asuncion it was generally believed that the people of Buenos Ayres had better look out, as Lopez had stated his determination to go down and take that city.

In the barracks called the Hospital there were some 3,500 men, who were constantly under drill.

The Brazilian prisoners have been sent from Asuncion to a place called Punta Occidental, to form a town there, where they have tilled the ground and sown crops. Some small flatboats are being constructed at Asuncion. In the arsenal the greatest activity reigned.

News from Humaitá is to the end of September. Lopez, his brother, and some of the principal men of Asuncion, were at that place. Robles is not shot, but in a subterranean cavern. The particulars of his arrest are as follows Some subalterns remarked letters coming to the commander from the enemy's quarters, and at last determined to open one, the contents of which were never made public, but immediately the officers of his army surrounded his tent and made him prisoner. They sent him with a guard on foot to Corrientes, where he was at once passed on to Humaitá and placed in a cavern, where he still remains.

Humaitá mounts over 220 guns, and three heavy chains are across the river. The fortifications extend for some 20 squares, are entirely ditched in, and vessels passing up have to pass within pistol-shot of the guns for several squares. The forces in and about Humaitá are estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

Dates from the city of Corrientes are to the 3rd of October, at which time the force in the place was very insignificant—some 400 men—and the town was in the hands of a Paraguayan police force. Some emissions of paper money had been made, and the ounce was quoted at 256 A large quantity of yerba had come down and was bought there on speculation. Berges was still in that city. The telegraph wires do not work to Corrientes, but only to Paso de la Patria.

Notwithstanding the news of the retreat of the Paraguayans, it was positively stated that Lopez himself was coming to Corrientes.

Two new steamers we hear have been lately launched at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. We suppose that they are small gunboats, as passenger steamers will not be required for some time. The 'Siglo,' of Montevideo, has plunged all the River Plate into alarm by the announcement that two Paraguayan ironclads are coming out from Europe, all mounted and equipped, to fight their way up the river. We do not attach the slightest credit to this story as no ironclad could carry sufficient coal on board for the voyage. We also hear that the Paraguari, which we thought was destroyed at the naval engagement of the Riachuelo, has been raised and is now being armed.

Two English engineers on board the Paraguayan steamer Iguerey, perished at the battle of the Riachuelo; one of them was named Moore. It was the ball that entered the boiler that caused their death. They were fearfully scalded, and when taken back to Humaitá only survived a few days.

The WAR BETWEEN SPAIN & CHILE

ALARMING NEWS FROM VALPARAISO.

BLOCKADE OF CALDERA AND COQUIMBO.

TEN VESSELS SEIZED BY THE SPANIARDS.

We have received files of the 'Patria' and 'Mercurio' from Valparaiso to the 30th Sept. (evening), being 4 days later than last mails from the Pacific.

Hostilities are being actively prosecuted by the Spanish fleet, and the first outburst of enthusiastic indignation in Valparaiso having passed over, the towns-people were seized with great alarm, numbers of them clearing out with all their effects to a suburb, inland, called Viña del Mar, whither the railway terminus was also about to be removed in order to be beyond the range of the Spanish guns and for this purpose the Railway Co. had hired all the coaches and waggons in the city. The official proclamation of war against Spain, by the Intendente of Valparaiso, on the 26th, was a grand affair, being attended by 2000 troops in full uniform and 8,000 citizens. The rifle volunteer corps already numbered 450 men, all equipped at their own expense. Several vessels eluded the blockade and entered port notwithstandig the shots fired at them by the Resolucion: the commander of one of these (Capt. Wilson) on touching shore was loudly cheered by the populace.

The French ship Fabius slipped out of port and was pursued by the blockaders, but escaped. The British barque Athelstan was seized in port by the Resolucion, for running the blockade, and anchored alongside the Villa Madrid: the Spanish Admiral and the Commander of H.B.M. corvette Columbine had a conference on the subject. Some difficulty also arose with the French commander, about a vessel called Napoleon which had run the blockade. The Government has ordered fortifications to be erected on coast near Caldera, and published sentence of death against all persons who may give supplies or information to the enemy: another decree prohibits anyone leaving the country without permission. An Araucanian chief named Colipi was sent to his country to enlist the tribes against Spain.

The 'Patria' in a leading article states that Pres. Mitre has declared in favor of Chile, Sor. Elizalde and the Spanish Minister, Creuz, having despatched a special courier to Mr. Beech, Argentine Consul at Valparaiso, with offers of mediation on the part of Buenos Ayres. The courier left Buenos Ayres on Sept. 15th and reached Valparaiso on the 27th, when Mr. Beech at once offered his services to Admiral Pareja: the latter replied "that if mediation were possible, he would gladly accept it from Buenos Aires, a country viewed with so much friendship by Spain, and deserving every polite attention, but all arrangement was now out of the question."

Messrs. Bates, Tallman, Monahan, Miller, Burnside, Pilcher, Livingstone, Groves, Ryder, Brown, Williamson, Hinckley, Wilson and other foreign residents have formed themselves into a police *corps* for self-protection. The Italians have formed another *corps*.

The Bank-directors held a special meeting about the monetary crisis, and resolved to emit paper-money for immediate exigencies. Admiral Pareja notified the British and French commanders to shift their pontoons, that he was now master of the port, and would oblige the vessels which ran the blockade to leave port without unloading, under pain of seizure.

At Santiago the Government opened a register called "Gran Libro de la Patria" for subscriptions to the national loan, under the charge of Messrs. Edwards, Salamanca, Smith, and McKenna: the Minister Covarrubias headed the list with 10,000$, and among several foreign names we read—Adolphus Eastman 2,000, M.B. Moran 2,000,

and Meiggs 1,000$. Mme. Enriquez gave all her jewels, worth $700, and the ladies of Santiago contracted to make all the soldiers' uniforms gratis. Mme. Matta gave 11,000$. Mme Subercaseaux gave the big bell of the Compañia, to make balls and cannons of: Mr. Ward gave 100 beds for the Hospital. Several Spanish residents waited on the French Minister to enquire if they could claim his protection in an emergency to which he is said to have replied in the negative. The lightermen of Valparaiso performed a daring feat on the night of the 28th, cutting the 'Weat Australian' from her moorings near a Spanish vessel and dragging her up to the shore.

On the morning of the 29th, great excitement was caused in Valparaiso, on the arrival of the mail-steamer Chile from Callao, with news that the Spanish frigates Blanca, Berenguela and Vencedora had blockaded Caldera at 8 a. m. on the 27th and seized the following vessels: steamer Herminia, barques Carmelita and Vascongada, brigs Annette, Serena, Jenny Lynd, and R. M. D., schooners Constancia, Iris, and Elcira. Most of these had provisions and supplies on board, very useful for the blockaders, who intended converting same vessels into blockaders of the small ports. The Berenguela and Vencedora then left for Coquimbo to blockade also that port, in which were lying 6 Chilian traders and the steamer Cousiño, the crews of which intended setting them on fire to prevent their seizure.

At San Felipe and Quillota the official proclamation of war aroused all the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, of ladies singing the Chilian anthem, and the citizens carrying flags. It seems none of the southern ports have yet been blockaded. Much agitation reigned at Copiapó, about the blockade of Caldera. The 'Patria' winds up by describing the situation as follows:

Unfortunately there is no Commander in Chief of either the French, English or American squadrons on this part of the coast. The British Commodore is looked for daily with anxiety and surprise at his non-appearance. It is apprehended that he may have been detained at Callao by the progress of the Peruvian revolution.

The Diplomatic Corps have acted with promptitude. Mr. Nelson the United States minister has led the way speaking with decision, and manifesting a generous sympathy with Chile in the aggravated ill treatment to which she has been so ruthlessy, subjected.

THE REBELLION IN PERU.

LATEST FROM ECUADOR.

QUESTION BETWEEN ECUADOR AND SPAIN.

THE REVOLUTIONS IN BOLIVIA.

Latest dates from Callao are to Sept. 21st. The rebel armies have concentrated in the valley of Cañete, about 30 leagues from Lima. Col. Balta commands the Northern division, 4,248 strong, and Col. Prado the Southern, 7,800 men. They are armed with flint muskets and badly clothed. General Canseco, with the rebel Goverment, arrived at Pisco on the 16th, and was joined by Prado. The rebel army and navy celebrated the Chilian anniversary (18th Sept.) with great rejoicing. The former to the number of 10,000 men moved down to Pisco on the 20th: they have a battery of 7 rifled cannon served by 100 Chilians. Their next movement would be to march on Lima, in a few days, and end the war by overturning President Pezet and cancelling the treaty with Spain.

Pezet was expecting a new iron-clad from London, but he ordered her to come out unarmed for fear of falling into the rebels' hands. A new paper called 'El Cañon' has appeared, calling on the people to hang the Government. Marshal Castilla has escaped from confinement and joined the rebels at Pisco: he was rescued from captivity by a Chilian named Meyoans, who bribed his guards. On the night of the the 17th a vessel called Dolores Ugarte was burnt by incendiaries in the port of Callao: she had 2,500 quintals of sugar on board.

Major-General Hovery arrived at Callao, as American Minister in Perú.

From Panamá we learn that Colonel Olarto defeated the rebels at Santa Maria. At Guayaquil order was again restored, but President Garcia Moreno states he will require explanations from the Spanish Government for the steamer Blanca having entered that port and declined to salute the flag of Ecuador. The steamer Luise was sold to an Italian for 7,000$.

Latest dates from Bolivia are to Sept. 17th. A mutiny occurred in the barracks at La Paz on the 14th, which was suppressed: several sergeants were shot. General Margarejo routed the army of Flores at Potosi, on Sept. 5th, with great slaughter, but the former was soon after deserted by his cavalry, and his garrison at Oruro deserted that place, which was at once occupied by a column of the female President Gorritis troops. Malgarejo holds the port of Cobija.

THE PROGRESS of 5 YEARS—1860-65.

When we look back only 5 years, and compare the Buenos Ayres of 1860 with that of to-day, we find a wonderful improvement, and persons who have returned hither after that short interval confess the change almost similar to that observed among British Colonies. It may form a just motive for pride with our countrymen, that this great progress has been mainly owing to English enterprise and the increased influx of capital and emigrants from the British Islands.

In 1860 there were but 15 miles of railway in the River Plate. In 1865 we have over 200 miles open to traffic, as many more actually in construction, besides concessions granted for 500 miles not yet begun.

In 1860 the only steam-communication with Europe was by the Royal Mail. In 1865 we count 4 lines of steamers plying monthly with Europe, and before the year is out we shall probably have a steam-line to the U. States, and two more to the Old World.

In 1860 Buenos Ayres could hardly boast a dozen private edifices worth £10,000 or over. In 1865 there are more than 200.

In 1860 the only Bank was the Casa de Moneda. In 1865 we have 3 in the city, 4 branches in the country districts of Buenos Ayres, and a score in the Provinces, besides several in formation on both sides of the La Plata.

In 1860 the Wool-exports of Buenos Ayres amounted to the value of 1 million £ sterling. In 1865 our clip is estimated at 2½ millions £ sterling.

In 1860 the Custom-house of Buenos Ayres yielded a revenue of 3 millions $. In 1865 it gives nearly 6 million hard dollars.

In 1860 the number of emigrants arrived was 6,000. In 1865 it exceeds 12,000.

In 1860 the price of good land in this Province averaged £3,000 per square league. In 1865 it is about £6,000.

In 1860 the city had but two markets and two theatres. In 1865 we have six markets and 4 theatres.

In 1860 the newspaper circulation in B. Ayres amounted to 2,000 copies (of which 300 English). In 1865 it exceeds 10,000 (of which 1,700 English.)

In 1860 Fire and Life Insurance was a thing unknown. In 1865 we have a dozen English Insurance agencies, and every second house is insured.

In 1860 there was not one British enterprise or Joint-stock Co. in the River Plate. In 1865 we have the following:

London and River Plate Bank	£ 2,000,000
Great Southern Railway	750,000
Northern Railway	160,000
Central Argentine Railway	1,000,000
Boca and Ensenada Railway	150,000
San Juan Mining Co.	100,000

beside several projects, many of undoubted realization:

London, Brazilian and Mauá Bank	£ 5,000,000
Eastern Argentine Railway	1,000,000
Dolores extension [G. Southern]	600,000
Cordoba Land Company	1,000,000
Morgan beef packing Co.	150,000
River Plate Steam-boat Co.	150,000

and many others which do not at present occur to us. Here we have an aggregate of 12 millions £ sterling of British capital, without taking account of the immense fortunes belonging to British residents, all of which is being actively employed for the industry and progress of the country. We doubt if there be any other part of the Globe, not a British Colony, in which so much English capital has been invested, and without any vain-glory we may lawfully say that the advancement of B. Ayres dates from the same epoch—1860—as when British public enterprise first appeared in the River Plate.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

INROADS OF THE RIOJA REBELS.

AWFUL RENCONTRE IN CORDOBA.

KEROSENE Co. IN JUJUY.

The Estrella del Norte brings papers from Cordoba to the 13th inst.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of the 10th, Governor Ferreira received urgent despatches announcing that the Rioja rebels had invaded Cruz del Eje in the Province of Cordoba. The writer of the despatches was a youth named Peralta who had escaped to Pichanas, and brother to the Comandante, who had fallen into the rebels' hands. Sr. Juarez, Justice of Peace, was murdered by the vanguard of the freebooters, consisting of 60 men. The Government at once got together some 700 men at the encampment beyond the river, and the Córdoba Libre battalion was to march against the rebels on the 12th, but this was countermanded and the National Guards ordered to go instead: the latter were then quartered at the cemetery, and these delays were calculated to favor the rebels.

Dates from Rioja to the 6th inst, also shew that, so far from the rebels being annihilated, they have made a new invasion into the Province of San Luis, as Colonel Irrazabal states, adding that he continues to pursue them. At Famatina, in Rioja, a gang of malcontents appeared under the command of a fellow named Zarate; but Colonel Linares pounced upon them (29th ult.), killing Zárate and taking the rest prisoners. Colonel Vera also captured several free-booters in the Llanos, and 100 of these ruffians are now formed into a contingent to march for the war against Paraguay. The Federal Judge of Rioja gave a grand banquet in honor of the fall of Uruguayana.

From Catamarca (17th Sept.) we learn that the Governor, Maubecin, is about to head the contingent for the war, and has also placed forces on the frontier to check the rebels of Rioja.

The 'Orden' of Jujuy, Sept. 21st, states that the 2nd preparatory meeting of the Petroleum joint-stock Co. took place, composed of 30 members holding an aggregate of 737 shares, and approved of the statutes of the Co., fixing the 22nd Sept. for another meeting, to elect the Director.

The festival of Sept. 24th was held with great pomp in Tucuman.

We have papers from Salta to Sept. 23rd. The war-contingent marched from Metan, on the 15th, 400 strong, under the charge of Colonels La Torre and Peña and 17 volunteer officers: they were all in good health, and escorted by 200 horse and foot well-armed under Col. Cornejo. Mr. Mackey has nearly finished the pyramid in the plaza at Salta.

The foreigner who was stabbed in Cordoba by a soldier, met an officer of the same company next day and stabbed him in the throat: the officer's comrades then seized the foreigner and killed him. The officer, Castro, is also dead or dying. Several persons have also been stabbed, in the suburbs. Col. Allende died on the 10th, aged 76 years. Felipe Saá is still in Cordoba, the Government declining to execute the order to send him to B. Aires,

Mme. Gigena gave a grand ball on the 9th.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE CARMEL CATASTROPHE.

The 'Siglo' of Montevideo, of the 15th inst. furnishes the following details:

At half-past four on Friday evening an explosion was suddenly heard. It was the boiler of a small 6 horse-power engine of the French packet Carmel, used for loading and unloading, which had burst. In a second the air was covered with fragments of human beings and of the ship, which shot up and fell again into the sea. The scene baffles all description, and we have only space to mention a few particulars which we learned at the Capitania:

The Carmel was taking in coal and cargo, when the boiler burst, owing perhaps to the neglect of the engineer, and a cloud of steam soon enveloped the vessel. In a moment the mole was crowded with anxious spectators, and a number of boats belonging to light ermen, war-vessels and the Capitania started for the scene of disaster. The first which arrived to render assistance was a boat of the Brazilian steamer Paraense, commanded by Lieut, Pintada; several others came soon after, to take off the survivors, supposing a fire had broken out on board.

When the boats returned to the shore an awful sight presented itself: they conveyed the mangled remains of 7 killed and 5 wounded: some without legs, other decapitated or mutilated, and all scorched and blackened. The following is an accurate list:—

KILLED.

Jean Petit-Bou, sailor.
Mohommed Ben-Abdi, fireman.
Alphonse Gallier, 1st engineer.
Maturin Corré, sailor.
Paolo Cavagnari, passenger.
Mlle. Cavagnari, "
An Infant.

WOUNDED.

Andres Louyaga, passenger, slightly wounded.
Durand Savoyat, leg fractured.
Edouard Laffont, 2nd commander, badly wounded.
Frederic Tammell, 2nd Lieut., leg fractured.
Antoine Raymond, 2nd quarter-master, severely burnt.

Mr. Cavagnari and his child were found together, their heads having been blown off: his wife is stopping at the Hotel de Paris. This respectable family was going to settle in Rio Janeiro, and is now reduced to a poor widow and her aged father. The body of the sailor Corré was picked up in the water. It in supposed some 4 or 5 others may have also perished whose names are not yet known.

The agents of the *Mensageries Impériales*, the officers of the steamer, and several foreign residents displayed great promptitude and zeal in looking after the wounded. M. Lafont, chief officer, was conveyed to Dr. Leonard's hospital, where every care was paid to him, but his injuries are so serious that little hope is entertained of his recovery. He was thrown from the deck into the hold, breaking his ribs and fracturing his head. M. Durand Savoyat has his leg fractured in two places: his escape was miraculous, for, at the moment of the explosion, he was, like the unfortunate Cavagnari, standing on deck with his child in his arms. He was hurled with the force of a cannon-shot into the hold, but still held his child firmly and managed to catch a rope in his descent which saved him from certain death. After hanging on for some time, he pulled himself up to the deck in the midst of a suffocating cloud of smoke; while his poor wife and daughter were below in the cabin lamenting him for dead. Happily none of the family are lost, and M. Durand-Savoyat is at the Hotel Paris, attended by Doctors Bond senr. and junr. The other wounded were removed at the expense of the Agency to the Caridad Hospital.

At 4 p. m. on Saturday took place the funeral of those killed in the catastrophe: it was attended by a great crowd of people, and the remains were deposited in the vault of the Masonic Lodge, preparatory to erecting a pantheon which will bear the names of all the sufferers, to be defrayed by the French residents in Montevideo.

There are two opinions about the cause of the accident. Some ascribe it to a flash of lightning, as a loud report was heard, and some pieces of cast iron were doubled up like a rag and hurled to another part of the vessel. Others think it arose from compressed air getting into the boiler, as often happens when the valves are not opened while water is being poured in.

We do not pretend (the 'Siglo' goes on to say) which opinion is correct, until the inquiry be made before a jury of engineers belonging to the foreign vessels. Too much praise cannot be given to the persons of different nationalities who promptly came to the relief of the sufferers. Captain Salles displayed great presence of mind, continuing to give his orders, even when he thought the vessel going to blow up.

The repairs of the Carmel will occupy 15 or 20 days. The mails were accordingly sent on to Liverpool by the Newton which left on Tuesday evening. The French packet-agent defrayed all the expenses caused to the passengers by the delay, and spared no cost for proper care of the wounded.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The session of Congress now closed has marked one of the most critical periods in the history of the Argentine Republic. At the date of its assembly, last May, the President of Paraguay was pouring his legions into the Province of Corrientes, and threatened to over-run all these countries before any effective preparations could be made, to stay his devastating career. The first act of Congress was a declaration of war, and to President Mitre was entrusted the tremendous task of organizing an army and vindicating the outraged honor of the nation. Meantime other dangers were also impending: the question with Chile about the Magellan Straits wanted little to provoke hostilities, so acrimonious was the tone of the newspapers in either country; the reign of terror in Cordoba almost caused a conflagration in the heart of the Republic; and the doubtful attitude of Entre-Rios gave reason for great fears in the turn of events near the seat of war.

The Triple Alliance concluded with Montevideo and Brazil soon brought together a large army and fleet, and the first laurels of the campaign fell to the lot of the allies in the desperate battle of June 11th at Riachuelo. The other difficulties were overcome before reaching maturity, and the Congress was enabled after amicably arranging such matters to turn its attention towards the engrossing subject of the war. The special treaties concluded with Chile and Bolivia assured peace with our neighbors; and the all-important affair of contracting a Loan in London was confided to Sor, Riestra to meet the exigencies of the campaign.

Nor was the Congress unmindful, amid such pressing cares, of the material interests of the country. A subsidy was voted for the establishment of a branch Steam-navigation Co. to connect the River Plate, via Rio Janeiro, with the United States. A valuable concession was given to M. Charpentier for constructing a mail-coach road across the Andes. The period for the Salado and Capitan canalization-schemes was prolonged at the request of the respective concessionaires.

The enterprise called the Port Ruiz Railway received a liberal support; and measures were taken to have the Republic properly represented at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, besides many matters of less moment, but of a similar tendency. Finally the subject of Immigration has received some attention in the appointment of Commissioners in various parts of Europe, and a new Welsh Colony has just been founded in Patagonia, while the Swiss Colonies of Santa Fé have received a great reinforcement.

The victories of Yatay and Uruguayana have given so favorable an aspect to the course of the campaign, that we may congratulate the members of Congress on the signal improvement in the destinies of the Republic during the last session, and hold out the hope that before the National Chambers again assemble the peace of the Republic will be placed on a firm and unalterable basis.

THE CLOSING OF CONGRESS.

At one o'clock yesterday a mixed crowd filled the approaches to the Congress-hall, and the Tucuman contingent and 5th batt. of the Line were drawn up at the entrance: the former numbered some 200 men, mostly colored and all very young, under the command of Col. Rocca, a veteran-looking officer, who wore several medals on his breast. At 1.20 the troops presented arms to the Presidential *cortege* which issued from the Government-house: His Excellency Don Marcos Paz was attended by the 5 Ministers of State, and a dozen General officers in full uniform. On entering the Congress-hall, His Excellency was received by a deputation of the Chambers, and proceeded to take his seat, the whole House rising to salute him, and Dr. Valentin Alsina occupying the chair on his left, as President of Congress. The House was nearly full, and listened attentively to the Message, which His Excellency read as follows:

Hon. gentlemen of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

In performing the duty of declaring this 4th session of Congress at a close, I have to thank you, for the patriotism and diligence you have displayed in the public service, and bid you a kind farewell on your return to the bosom of your families in the Provinces. The war into which we have been plunged has commanded your ablest services, and you will now have an opportunity of rendering further aid by encouraging your brethren in the Provinces to continue the noble work. Tell them that the arms of the allies have been already crowned with signal victories, that the gloomy power created amid the virgin forests of Paraguay by a despotism of three generations has been unable to resist the impetus of a disciplined army, that the blood of Argentines of the various Provinces poured forth in the cause of humanity will cement the edifice of our nationality, and that the future of the Republic will be affianced with a solid and fruitful era of peace.

I have now to declare the 4th Session of Congress closed.

There was no sign of applause, and the whole ceremony having only lasted 10 minutes, the assembly quietly dispersed.

IMPORTANT FROM THE URUGUAY

HORRIBLE MURDER IN GUALEGUAYCHU.

We have the papers from Concordia to the 22nd, and Concepcion 21st inst. On the 16th Gen. Urquiza was at Yuquery with 4,000 men, expecting the arrival of Jordan Lopez with another strong division. The whole Entre-Rios contingent, 5,000 men, will march on the 25th to incorporate with the grand army. Colonel Caceres, commissary of police at Gualeguaychú, has been murdered.

It seems some ruffians named Pereyra, at Benites' saladero, intended to murder one Segovia, whereupon the commissary went to arrest them and was instantly assassinated. The neighbors, were about to Lynch the murderers, who are in prison, but the authorities promise to shoot them right off. The prison is closely watched by the townfolk, and the excitement will not abate till the criminals be shot. (Bravo)

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NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent;
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WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.
WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares
NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shopboys.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1865.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The Congress has been closed and the members have returned to their Provincial homes. During the session many highly important measures have been passed, every assistance compatible with the means disposable has been afforded to all practical industrial schemes brought before the house, and we are happy to say that our legislative retrospect shows in striking colors the progressive policy of the present administration. The Paraguayan war has taken a most favorable turn; the surrender of Uruguayana is now beginning to show its importance. Lopez has apparently lost confidence in his generals, and the army which for the last six months has been in occupation of one of the Argentine provinces, Corrientes, is now retreating to Paraguay. President Mitre, the commander-in-chief of the allied forces, has pushed into the very heart of Corrientes. One of the outposts of the Allied vanguard has at last set foot in Paraguay and stormed the fortress of Itapua. The war could not progress more prosperously for the Allies who have now every advantage on their side. General Urquiza at the head of 6,000 Entre Rianos has marched to Concordia and is now probably incorporated with the allied army. Advices received from Paraguay betray the real weakness of Lopez, who evidently fears the up-rising of a peace party in his own country. All the leading men of Asuncion are at Humaitá; where the President commands in person, and there are not wanting signs of a growing distrust in the Government which has plunged that beautiful country into the present unhappy struggle. Our foreign readers may therefore begin to attach less importance to the Paraguayan war, as the grand sequel is close at hand, and the probabilities are that before the year expires peace will be restored in the River Plate. Probably the most important feature of the fortnight was the inauguration of the Argentine Central Railway which took place on the 18th instant: full particulars will be found in another column: this road is now open for public traffic to a station two leagues beyond the Carcarañia; the road is built in a most masterly and solid manner, and is greatly praised by all who have seen it. We believe that it will do a splendid business, which will be greatly enhanced by the blockade of the Chilian ports by the Spanish fleet, as all the products of the interior and many of the Chilian provinces have now no other outlet.

The Chilian war with Spain has had no material effect on business, as the strict neutrality policy of the Argentine Government has met with the approbation of all. Should the blockade of the Pacific ports be maintained for any length of time it will necessarily divert the carrying trade of Chile through this Republic, but the risks and difficulties attending the crossing of the Andes are such as to preclude the possibility of any great trade being carried on. The state of the interior provinces of the Argentine Republic shows decided improvement: in Cordova at the recent public land auction, all the principal buyers were Englishmen, and a rising colony of British estancieros has been established at a place called Fraile Muerto. In Santa Fe also, Englishmen are fast settling down; the lands for cattle and sheepfarming are cheap and excellent, and in fact the surplus of the sheep stock of the crowded province of Buenos Ayres is now finding an outlet in the splendid pasturages of Cordova and Santa Fé. Business is at present very brisk with us, our wool markets are thronged with British sheepfarmers; the new wool has at last arrived. Owing to the great improvement in our paper currency, and the majority of the wools at present in market having burr, the price of wool is much under that of last year. Good wools dirty (not washed) sell from $80 to $85 per arrobe (25 lbs.), and even over this has been paid for superior parcels; the price, though by no means meeting the expectation of sheepfarmers, is remunerative and sufficient to maintain the sheepfarming business in the River Plate as one of the most, lucrative occupations in either Hemisphere.

The strict punctuality of the Government in meeting all its engagements deserves all our special praise; never before had this country a government in which both foreigners and natives reposed such entire confidence as the present. The Home debt or National bonds have been amortized, or redeemed, this quarter at a higher price than ever was known before. The paper money has, we may say, assumed a certain value, and this without any other aid than the universal conviction of the integrity of our public men. The Provincial Bank has this moment over three millions of patacones in specie. Money is cheap, business brisk, and upon the whole the prospects of the country were never brighter. The wool crop of Buenos Ayres this year represents alone three millions sterling, without taking into account the wools of any of the other provinces. The last steamer from Rosario brought one hundred and one bars of silver from San Juan to the London and River Plate Bank, and almost an equal amount to other parties. Strangers are arriving on our shore almost daily, we have a welcome for them all; wages are very high, hands scarce and employment certain. We should like to see a greater emigration to the River Plate, and hope our colleagues at home will call attention to the many inducements which this country offers.

NEWS FROM THE SQUADRON.

(Our Naval Correspondent.)

Guardia Nacional,
Boca arriba de Goya,
October 17th, 1865.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen,—

By the last steamer I was unable to furnish you with any news from here, as nothing, absolutely nothing, had turned up, but now I hope to be able to do so.

At 2:15 p.m. on the 14th, a pilot-boat came up from Goya to request permission to go up as far as Bella Vista, bringing us the news that Caceres had had another brush with the enemy, capturing 50 men, a number of horses and several horned cattle. The enemy had retreated as far as El Empedrado, but we believe it is only a small force that is making a stand there, and which will leave as soon as we make our appearance.

Yesterday evening (16th) an Italian schooner-of war came down the river under full sail, and when abreast of this squadron saluted the several Chiefs, and kept on her course: when she had gone about a mile and a half, and when there was no more doubt but that she did not intend to stop, the flag-ship Amazona sent a shot far to the windward of her: the schooner dipped her flag and still kept on, when a second shot was fired to the leeward of her by the flag ship of the 3rd Division, the Vivirivivy, and not even then coming about, the gunboat Yrahy was got under way to bring her back. When the gunboat was got fully under way the Italian schooner had then been three quarters of an hour out of sight: however, she was found anchored at the mouth of the Goya. The Captain of the Yrahy took her in tow and arrived here just at dusk. The schooner was found to be under the charge of a boatswain's-mate, a man of very common appearance and no education, but he knew very well that he had committed an unpleasant blunder, which caused his flag the disgrace of being towed back to the squadron and his getting a piece of Gen. Barroso's mind respecting his conduct. Had this been a British or United States squadron, a steamer would not have been required to go after her, as she would been sunk while under their guns. This is not the first breach of international courtesy the Italians have committed during the short time they have been here. The captain of the Principe O'Done, when here, was requested by our pilot to do him the favor of taking up a few ounces to his wife in Corrientes, and he positively refused, stating that he had orders to take up nothing, nor to compromise himself in any way whatever. Well, no sooner was the Principe O'Done well out of sight of the squadron than she received on board the two fellows of whom I wrote to you in my last—spies that had gone up from here a few days before—and carried them up to the batteries at Las Cuevas, where she anchored and the two spies went ashore, had a conference with the officer in command of the place, returned again on board, and the O'Done again steamed up river. Now, what does this mean? The O'Done can look out for a squall, for she will certainly get one from Gen. Barroso and 'our old man' as soon as we can come across her again.

We are anxiously awaiting the Esmeralda, to receive news from down below. She has not made her appearance, and it is now 3:15 p.m. Some thing must have happened.

We heard last night by an Oriental gentleman who came down from Bella Vista in the Italian schooner of war that caused such a fuss yesterday, that the body of Correntinos with the enemy above Corrientes had all turned over in our favor, and were giving some trouble to the invaders, about the Paso de la Patria. This confirms the news brought us by the first Italian schooner of war that came down about 10 days ago. Several passengers by her told us that for two days in Corrientes they had heard the booming of cannon in the direction of the Paso de la Patria.

We have heard several rumors respecting our armies, some reporting them at one place and some at another, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are advancing and will soon make their appearance near here.

To-morrow we intend making another general move up the river, and as it is falling we shall have to be careful.

Off Bella Vista, Oct. 19.

A few more lines to-day and I shall have finished giving you all the news for this steamer. Yesterday morning at 8:45 a.m. all the squadron got under way and steamed up the river, followed by 12 or 15 schooners under full sail, all having a splendid wind S.E., but the weather was rather dirty, as it rained all the time. At 3 p.m. we were abreast of our old fighting ground Las Cuevas. We could not help wondering how we passed so close to such a formidable position without losing more life or even being sunk. We noticed two new batteries, each able to mount 30 guns, thus making a total of 100 guns—when we passed there were 50. With 50 more the account of the three Frenchmen was not far from being correct. We noticed a large piece of ground covered with the remains of the tents.

Lieutenant Lowry, who narrowly escaped being officer of the watch when we passed down, happened to be the officer of the deck yesterday when passing up, and took particular notice of everything. He has informed me, that judging by the number of 'estacas de carpas,' there must have been a force of from 12,000 to 15,000 men stationed there.

The estancia house no longer exists; in fact, all the way along we have noticed the depredations committed by the enemy.

At 5.30 p.m. we came to an anchor in the Riacho Turupi. We remained there all night, 'sin novedad.'

This morning at 6.35 a.m., although blowing freshly from the east, accompanied by heavy showers of rain, we got under weigh and steamed up the river. We were accompanied by the Brazilian gunboat Toahy and the Esmeralda; the rest of the squadron remaining at anchor at the Turupi, there to await fine weather to come up.

At 7.35 a.m., we came to anchor off this little village. We had hardly let go the anchor before the 'Gefe Politico' came on board. He expressed pleasure in seeing us again up here. He informed us that the Paraguayan forces extended from this place to Cuevas, a distance of some miles, numbering in all 25,000 men. He also told us that the enemy were concentrating their forces at the Empedrado.

We are anxiously waiting for coal. We know that a brigantine is on the way up, but we cannot imagine where she has gone to, for she left Buenos Ayres nearly a month ago. We have only 30 tons left.

Bella-Vista looks deserted; but certainly I cannot judge by appearances, for it is a nasty, rainy, dirty day. In my next I shall be able to give you fuller details, as we intend remaining here for some days.

The river is falling again. This is bad for us. We were very near running aground once or twice this morning.

The 'Gefe Politico' told us that large numbers of the enemy had died here from different diseases: destitution I suppose.

We notice even from here a little difference in this [front] part of the village. We can see many ranchos have disappeared, and others in ruins. We are also informed that most of the Paraguayan fleet is at anchor off the batteries of Mercedes, three miles above the little town of Empedrado. We have also been informed that the force left at the town of Corrientes has also been sent for, to reinforce those at Mercedes.

These movements seem to say there is something in the wind. I wonder if those bodies of Corrientes troops that passed over to us several days ago, and that were molesting the enemy at the Paso de la Patria, have not been reinforced by some bodies of our troops, and have caused the enemy to evacuate Corrientes. Well, if this is so, why they had better make a dash through such a small force, the more so, when they must certainly know that our army is fast advancing upon them.

I think they are cut off. I sincerely hope so. Barrios is a bird that should be got hold of without loss of time. General Barrios is certainly a very savage man, and who richly deserves to be shot as soon as he is got hold of; but I suppose that with all his savageness he will get the same treatment as Duarte and Estigaribia have received. It is all very well to treat fellows like Duarte and Estigaribia so, but hyenas like Barrios should not be allowed to live.

I am sorry this is not Oriental territory, and consequently General Flores Commander-in-Chief. If he was, he would treat such customers as Barrios as they deserve to be treated, and the people of the nation would feel more pleasant towards him. Barrios is an exception to the rule: he has never shown or given mercy to his enemies, men, women, or children, and consequently no mercy should be shown to him either.

Should our squadron not come up for two or three days, we would be in a bad predicament if the enemy's vessels should make a rush down on us. They could easily cut us off and finish us before the rest of the fleet could help us. But we certainly live in peace as far that goes. The enemy does not seem to like to attack the fleet, except with batteries with his squadron.

Judging by what we have been informed; the Paraguayan forces at Empedrado must amount to 30,000 men, and some 100 or 120 guns of different calibres. In the course of a week or so we intend to go up and have a 'peep at them' to see what they look like, and what they are doing.

The Paraguayan forces are said to be entirely on foot, as they have not even got horses for food in case of an emergency.

The Toahy went down again to the squadron during the afternoon. She returned in about three hours. I cannot say what orders she brought, but we certainly kept 'a sharp look-out' all night up the river; in fact, all around us. That night the 'Jefe Politico' fired off some sky-rockets, I suppose in demonstration of our welcome.

October 20, 1865.

Last night was dirty and rainy. We kept a sharp look-out up the river. To-day or to-morrow we leave this place to join the squadron again. As soon as we do so, we shall all move up river until we come across the enemy. Such are orders. This looks like a brush. I hope so.

Yours,
CUEVAS.

THE BOLIVIAN GRANT.

Situated on the West bank of the River Paraguay, between 17. 30 and 20 degrees South Lat., and extending inland 150 geographical miles.

This territory, produces spontaneously cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar-cane, cocoa, indigo, and a great variety of valuable timber, such as cedar, palm-trees and beautiful kinds of wood for cabinet-work. Numerous streams navigable for boats and small vessels intersect the grant, and two chains of hills, from 100 to 600 feet high, run through it, in a direction from N. W. to S. E. down to the banks of the River Paraguay. The whole country is very fertile and salubrious, and the celebrated naturalist Theodosius Haenke (1792) in his work on this country says "the climate is so mild and salubrious "that it may be truly said to have no "equal on this continent; as a proof of "which, in the settlement of Quaney, "where I am now writing, in a popu-"lation of 240 souls, there has not been "a single death of man, woman, or "child in the last two years and five "months."

The plants of cotton, tobacco, and rice rot on the land, unproductive and untended, owing to free-navigation on that part of the River Paraguay being prevented by both the Paraguayan and Brazilian Governments. The Indians are quiet and inoffensive, and can be hired to work at the rate of four silver dollars per month; but as no one hires them, they cultivate some cotton, coffee, tobacco and cocoa, which they convey in large canoes up the rivers to the foot of the Andes, to supply the more populous parts of Bolivia. This trade is chiefly carried on by the Indians bordering on the banks of those rivers which rise in the Andes and fall into the Amazon.

The present Bolivian grant cannot boast of rivers which reach up to the Andes, but has the greater advantage of several which fall into the River Paraguay, whence, as soon as free-navigation to the Ocean is obtained, an immense trade of all sorts of colonial produce will spring up with the commercial world, provided a powerful company be formed to establish an industrious and enterprisig colony.

By the treaty of 1750 between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, the River Paraguay, from the 22nd to the 16th degree of S. Lat. was declared to be the boundary-line between the Spanish and Portuguese dominions, the latter being now called Matto Grosso, and the former Bolivia. The Republic of Paraguay lies South of the 22nd degree, on the East bank of the river of that name, but pretends also to the sovereignty of the West bank, which is absurd. However both Brazil and Paraguay agreed on this point, to prevent Boliva having an outlet here to the commerce of the world.

In the meantine the Bolivians have not reached the shores of the River Paraguay, and their furthest Indian villages to the East are still some 600 miles distant from this river, and separated from it by uninhabited forests and prairies. Thus the Government of Bolivia either from ignorance of the rich lands they owned there, or because of the constant civil wars neglected entirely those rich possessions. Of this the Brazilians took advantage and placed two small forts at Coimbra and Corumbá on the West bank of the River Paraguay (whither a Brazilian steamer passes monthly from Rio Janeyro to Matto Grosso). The usurped part contains a low chain of mountains on the banks of the River Paraguay and some marshy ground covered with wild rice: it is inundated during 4 months, and dry the rest of the year, when the Indians cultivate the land.

In 1832 Bolivia enjoyed a liberal Government under President General Santa Cruz, who, fully aware of the importance of having an outlet for commerce through the rivers Paraguay and La Plata, proposed to Congress to grant a concession of territory to a certain Bolivian citizen, to whom the Government was owing a large sum of money, in order that said citizen might engage some powerful company in Europe to open up commerce through the rivers, on a vast scale, and obtain the influence of France or England to get the rights of Bolivia acknowledged, and on the un-

derstanding that said company should establish a large colony on the grant, which would gradually give value to the other extensive territories at present valueless.

The Grant is a square of 50 leagues, and the settlers have the privilege of electing their own Government.

The concessionaire sent various agents to Europe previous to 1845, but the power of Rosas, who was averse to the free-navigation of the rivers, was so great that no company could be formed. In 1851 Mr. Lewis Vernet obtained from the concessionaire full powers to form a company in Europe, and succeeded in doing so in 1854, at Hamburg, selling the whole grant at the rate of 16 pence British per acre, but before enough capital was subscribed to pay the purchase-money the Crimean, War broke out, and the company burst. In 1857 a Parisian company purchased the grant at a higher price, but this also fell through, in the commercial crisis which immediately ensued.

Since then no favorable opportunity has offered, for Mr. Vernet to make another attempt at forming a company: but the result of the unfortunate American War seems now to present a better occasion than ever before, for turning the grant to account.

Besides the natural resources of the country, great profit might be derived by introducing foreign imports, *via* Bahia Negra, into Bolivia, across the level plains. The present route *via* Cape Horn to Cobija, thence across the desert of Atacama (7 days journey without water), and then over the Andes into Bolivia proper, costs some £30 per ton freight, or 150 per cent on the value of the goods, more than by the rivers: and as the goods would be paid for in gold or silver, since Bolivia has no produce to give in exchange, this specie would serve to purchase produce from the settlers established on the grant.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The 'Revista Medica' for the past fortnight says:

There is little change in the sickness now prevalent compared with that of the previous fortnight: acute affections seem predominant. Among children we observe croup, bronchitis, angina, diphtheria, dysentry, ephemeral fever, and small-pox. Among adults, congestions of the brain and lungs, hepatitis, rheumatism, and pneumonia. There have been great changes of temperature.

The sick and wounded of our army, in hospital at Concordia, are much afflicted with measles, pneumony, and dysentery: there are also cases of typhoid fever.

In the city hospitals we have recently had some operations. A negro aged 22 years, with a mucous polypus in his nose, had the same extracted by Dr. Juan Montes de Oca, and the wound cauterized with caustic potash: he is doing well. A young officer named Grela, wounded with a musket-ball in the eye after being cured was still awfully disfigured by the wound, which laid bare the nose: Dr. Manuel Montes de Oca performed a very delicate operation, cutting the skin above and below the eye, and (as an artificial eye was impracticable) completely covering the cavity.

In the Women's hospital there was a difficult case of midwifery, but mother and child are now doing well. A Frenchwoman, aged 32, married and of robust constitution, suffered amputation of the right breast for an ulcer of 3 years' standing: on the 4th day the wound was found completely healed. Both these operations were done by the chief-student of the Hospital. Dr. Alvares operated on a child, very successfully, for stiffness in the fingers produced by a burn some time previous.

The Men's Hospital report for Sept. stands thus:

Argentines 124.
Foreigners 227.

making a total of 351, including 16 English, on the 1st ult. The movement during the month was:

Admitted——— 211
Discharged—— 184
Died ——————— 34

leaving a total of 344 patients in hospital on Sept. 30th. Herein are included 221 soldiers, of whom 96 were cured 6 died, and 119 are under treatment.

On the 11th Oct., 68 soldiers were conveyed to hospital, including 30 Paraguayan prisoners mostly suffering from diarrhœa. A Paraguayan who received a sabre-wound in the head at the battle of Yatay presents an extraordinary case: the brain is uncovered for more than an inch, and the thin texture over the wound rises and falls with the movement of the brain: it is a pity that the diarrhœa is carrying him off, although the wound goes on well: he is in the last stage of exhaustion.

We are glad to welcome back Dr. Muñiz with some wounded from the army: he accompanied by Assistant-surgeons Ricardo Gutierrez and Loureiro.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

PRODUCTS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The committee appointed by Government to collect articles for the Paris Exhibition has published an interesting pamphlet with instructions for sub-committees throughout the Republic. The catalogue of products and manufactures solicited from the various Provinces will be interesting to our European readers, as giving some idea of the undeveloped riches of the country.

VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

1 *Spontaneous growth*: Samples of grasses, wild-cotton, flax, Caraguatá, saline plants, Jume, ashes; alimentary plants, yerba-mate, odoriferous plants, mint, bergamot, alhucema, medicinal plants, sen, tosca, barks for tanning, Curupí, Cebil, Molle, Retortuño, woods for cabinet-work, Algarrobo, Quebracho, Nandubay, lance-wood, Sombra de Toro, Urundey, Lapacho, cedar, Timbó, laurel, Quina-quina, Visco, Tala, wild orange Espinillo, dye-woods, gum, incense, balsam, canes, wild fruits.

2 *Cultivated plants*: Artificial grasses, alfalfa, wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, lentils, rice, flour, fariña, mandioca, wines, aguardiente, chicha, orange and peach 'liqueurs,' caña, brandy of figs, maize, or algarroba, aniseed, coca, coffee, brandy-fruits, preserves of peaches, figs, grapes and cherries, sugar, molasses, maní, agí, mustard, pepper, olives, oil, tartago, cotton, yuchan, tobacco, cigars, indigo, saffron, and other agricultural products for food or industry.

ANIMAL KINGDOM.

1 *Wild animals*—Skins of tiger, lion, Aguará, Guanaco, Llama, Alpaca, Vicuña, Chinchilla, hare, sheep, goat, swan, fox, Nutria, deer, Gama, sea-hog, seals, ostrich feathers, seal-oil, salt and dried fish, Patagonian guano, wax, cochineal, silk-worms, wild silk, spiders' silk.

2 *Pastoral industry*—Hides of cow, ox, calf, horse, and sheep dried and salted, tanned hides, sole-leather, tanned skins, uppers, patent leathers, calf-skin, morocco, wool, goat-skins, kid-skins, horse-hair, horns, salted-beef, sweet Charque, preserved beef, grease, soap, candles, mares' grease, artificial guano.

MINERAL KINGDOM.

Marbles, quartzes, agate-stone, cornelian, whet-stones, lithographic stone, limestone, chalk, crystal, earth for dyeing or cleaning, asphalt, coal, anthracite, Liñita, turf, petroleum, gold, silver, nickel, copper, iron, tin, lead, antimony, mercury, salts from the Pampas and the Andes, table-salt, carbonate of soda, potash, mineral waters.

MANUFACTURES.

Canoes, articles made from Timbó, and Ceibo, spoons, plates, Caraguata twine, hammocks of skin or cotton, camp beds, lassoes, potro-boots, riding-gear, silver-mounted recado, hide panniers, knife, asador, reins, rebenque, mate-tubes, Jume soap, gaucho dress, chiriguano leather pants, horn and wooden stirrups, home-spun woollens, Vicuña ponchos, Chiripás, sashes, blankets, rugs, quilts, home-spun cottons, table-covers, drawers, shirts, napkins, curtains, laces, embroidery and needle-work, silk textures from San Juan and Mendoza, printed books, newspapers, engravings, lithographs, maps, medals.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The rain yesterday, although of the greatest benefit for the camp will put back shearing for several days. The state of the Plazas baffles all description; mud six inches in the Plaza Once, and two feet in the Market Constitution. These markets ought to be paved and drained, but until we get the new Municipality, which Governor Saavedra has promised us, we suppose we need not look for any improvement.

An estanciero from the South was recently driving a troop of cattle into market over two thousand head, when a terrific storm came on, and eight hundred animals were killed by an aerolite. We are surprised that none of our colleagues have mentioned this extraordinary accident. The name of the estanciero has been given us, and the locality where it took place. We hope to be favored by the party in question with a full statement of the matter, which we will publish for the information of our readers.

The French gun boat Decidée will shortly leave for Asuncion, Paraguay. She goes up to bring some French subjects who wish to escape 'ad superas auras.' This will be a favorable opportunity for the British Consul to send up some person to look after the intestate property of Messrs Atherton, Whytehead, and Grant deceased.

The Italian war schooner, which was overhauled by the Brazilian squadron, has two passengers on board who are regarded by one of our colleagues with suspicion.

The mortality amongst the Paraguayan troops caused by measles is represented as something frightful, over four thousand are said to have perished from this desease.

The people of Bella Vista in Corrientes were rescued from a band of montoneras under one Francisco Caseres, by the timely arrival of the Italian gun boat Principe Oddone the townspeople are loud in their praise of the conduct of the Italian officers and crew.

The English steamer Virago has made her first trip to Montevideo taking down no less than eighty passengers. This steamer as we noticed the other day has been sold to Sor. Arteaga for £14,500, a price which although not equal to the expectation of the owners is deemed the full value of the vessel in question. She will run up the Uruguay, and will henceforward be known as the Paysandu.

The steamer Iron King with mails and passengers from Montevideo arrived yesterday. This steamer is becoming a great favourite with all foreigners, passengers are loud in their praise of Capt. Thompson, and the urbane agent Mr. Dowse.

The time table on the Western Railway is about to be changed and we believe the fares raised.

On Tuesday the Vice-President of the Republic and the Minister of War entertained the soldiers of the 5th regiment of the line, and the National Guards of Tucuman at the groves of Palermo with a recherché pic nic and 'carne con cuero.' The day could not be finer and the men seemed to enjoy themselves amazingly.

Capt. Bruce's steamer has not yet arrived at Montevideo, it is supposed that he left England about the 25th September, and will come direct to the Plate.

Messrs. Werner and Schramm will give three subscription concerts at the Coliseum next month, tickets to be had at Makern's, the programme we will publish to-morrow.

The Esmeralda for Bella Vista leaves to-day also the Iron King from Rosario.

Latest advices from Corrientes state that the Paraguayans have evacuated Empedrado, and are still retreating.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

October 24.

How 'a soft answer turneth away wrath,' has been again shown in all its beneficial truthfulness in the tone the irritating polemic on the Chileno question is now taking.

Whether the motives are sufficiently pure as to warrant my citation of words written by other than a worldly authority, I am not at liberty to judge, but from what we see on the surface, we may hope that the question which, at one time threatened to engender great bitterness and rancorous feeling in our social community, will now be treated in a way that will bring the discussion, if such there be, to its proper ground, and the thoughts of contentious writers may be forced to flow in more peaceful channels.

A Spanish gentleman, a Sr. Cidad y Lobron, scarcely known, it is true, to fame, in the Republican realm of letters, is favoring us with column on column of 'solicitadas' in the 'Siglo,' in defence of Spain, while certain writers, signing themselves 'Democratas,' 'Espanoles,' swear to the 'hidalguia' of the Spanish nation in general, and the Admiral General Pareja in particular.

Sr. Lobron's letters threaten to outrival Mr. Lelong's famous emigration elucubrations. But what is the most consoling feature in all this, is, the mild and very conciliatory tone the native papers have adopted. The 'Siglo' as being the first to stigmatise the wanton aggression of Spain, now coaxingly tells us of what the Liberal party in Castile will do for Republican theories and libera' practise

The change of tone is most significant as well as satisfactory, and if maintained with constancy will go far to weaken that antagonistic feeling on the part of these states towards European Governments, that has been the leaven that has tinged our foreign relations with a sentiment of hostility as imprudent as it has ever been prejudicial to the best interests of the weaker parties.

There is nothing new, and in parliamentary phrase, I can do nothing more than 'report progress.'

The local Directory of the Durazno Railway Company has just been named, though as yet the names of those who have accepted have not been published. I understand, however, that Sor. Juan Ramon Gomez, our Minister of Finance; Sor. Blas Vidal; Sor. Juan Miguel Martinez; Sor. Antonio Marquez, and others whose names I cannot recollect, have accepted the nomination, and the 'empresario,' Zenen Rodriguez, proceeds to England in the course of next month to superintend the final arrangements for the installation of the resident Directory. It will indeed be an important epoch in the history of the Banda Oriental, the day that the first line of railway is opened in our territory.

I am glad to say that the efforts of Señor Corta to arrest his run-away clerk, who your readers will recollect hod decamped with the proceeds of forged 'conformes' some weeks back, have been crowned with success, and the faithless servant, I am told, has been overtaken in Rio when on the eve of starting for Europe on board the French packet.

WOOL.

In noting the sales and prices of this very important staple, our sole object is to afford our numerous subscribers an idea of the transactions daily taking place, in order that they may be aware of the state of the market, and able to judge as to the propriety of sending in their produce or retaining it. We endeavor, as far as possible, to obtain the correct prices and quantities, and in many cases simply note the sale of any certain lot at the actual price obtained, without being at all in a position to ascertain the exact condition of the wool in comparison with any former season. Circumstances very often change the comparative value of many first-class lots, and thus the relative prices obtained cannot be always taken as a guide to the condition the wool may be in. The state of the camp, the scab, or bad shepherding, produce their effect and reduce the market value of a well-known wool very often far below expectation. We have known many instances of wool reaching $100 in one season, and at the next from any, or a combination of the above circumstances, reduced to $80, whilst the wool from a neighboring estancia has touched $100 and $105, from being simply fortunate in escaping those evils which are the sheepfarmer's greatest enemy. We are always disposed to hold the balance as evenly as we can between the buyer and seller. Both have very often great cause of complaint, but whilst we are anxious to give every publicity to the affairs of our produce market, we in no way wish it to be supposed that any lot of wool is in a better or worse condition than formerly, but leave such a matter to those immediately interested, since we are of opinion they are the most suitable parties to adjudicate in such matters.

ENGLISHMEN IN CORDOVA.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Rosario, October 16.

Gentlemen,

I have just arrived here from Cordova. The first thing that met my eye on reading your impression of October 6th, was an account of that province, given by an Australian gentleman.

If people who have been accustomed to large sheepfarms in English colonies think they can come to this country with the laws of England in their waistcoat pockets, they will find their mistake. It surely is not to be expected that a province in its early days can vie with those under English laws and with large populations; no. Those who cannot put up with a few roughs at the beginning, had better keep out of a country where they cannot in reason expect clean streets, and English spoken at every post-house.

In Western Australia the convicts may be treated like dogs, but I question if the same treatment will answer here. Treat a native well, and you will have attention paid you; be dictatorial, and probably he will find every means for annoying you. With regard to the remarks made about the Government, they are perfectly true to a certain extent; but one has only to look at the Central Argentine Railway and Mr. Etchegaray's scheme, to see that they are not wholly dead to the interests of the province. Having been only a short time in the country I can say but little. Want of attention and civility at all events has not been my fate, and one has only to look at Frayle Muerto to see what the English think of this province.

Not only capitalists freshly arrived are settling ther, but men of experience. British estancieros in Entre Rios and the Banda Oriental are wide awake to the fact that what was formerly a neglected spot, is now rising in importance; they do not seem by their actions to think the camps bad for sheep. The sheep of the first settlers are improving daily; one who begun with 1,000 sheep nine months ago, has now a thriving flock of 1,700, and expects to have nearly 2,000 in 3 months' time.

Ten fresh lots of settlers have bought camp there at from 800 to 2,000 silver dollars the square league within the last five weeks, young fellows of good family and with capital.

If your Australian friend does not buy camp near the Rio Quarto, I trust he will discontinue to throw cold water upon the province of Cordoba.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
NED OF THE PLAINS.

TESTIMONIAL.

It affords us much pleasure to give another flattering testimony to the conduct of the popular commander of the Mersey, as well as to the friendly relations between the English and French navies which are strengthened by instances like the present. In congratulating Capt. Curlewis and the commanders of the Stromboli and Spider, we also call to mind the noble conduct of the French war-vessels in the affair of the Bombay. The following documents will be read with satisfaction:

Montevideo, 17 October, 1865.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by Monsieur Martin Maillefer, the French Charge d'Affaires, expressing the sentiments of gratitude entertained by him and his countrymen here for the assistance and succour of all kinds afforded by you and by the officers and crew of the Mersey to the sufferers by the fatal explosion on the 13th of this month on board the Steam Packet Carmel, belonging to the Mensageries Imperiales.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. LETTSOM.

Captain R. Curlewis,
Mersey,
Buenos Ayres.

French Legation, Montevideo, October 16th 1865.

Sir & dear colleague,

According to information I have received, the vessels of H. B. M. have shewn the most praise-worthy zeal in rendering every sort of aid and assistance to the French mail-steamer 'Carmel' and the victims of the fatal explosion of the 13th inst.

I seize the first spare moment to testify to you the sentiments of lively gratitude which the conduct of your gallant sailors calls forth not only in this Legation, but among the whole French population, begging you will have the kindness to transmit our thanks to the commanders of the 'Stromboli,' 'Spider' and 'Mersey.'

I have already on my part hastened to acquaint the Government of the Emperor of these generous marks of sympathy which so well respond to the feelings manifested at the international *fêtes* of Cherbourg and Portsmouth.

With my best compliments, accept, my dear colleague, these fresh assurances of my high esteem.

M. MAILLEFER.
French Chargé d'affaires.
W. G. LETTSOM Esq.
British Chargé d'affaires.

ON 'CHANGE.

October 25th, 1865.

Paper price of ounces, $420.
Do. sovereigns, 128½.
Exchange on England, 49 to 491/8.
First price of patacons, 26 20.
Last do. 26 25.
Cash sales, 48,840.

Specie ruled firm to-day. In the early part of the day there was very little done, but at half past one o'clock buyers crowded round the rail and patacons improved five centissimos. Two sales for 10,000 patacons, each for the end of April and May next, were done at 26 45. In National Bonds nothing done. A German merchant informed us that he had received private letters from Asuncion, Paraguay, stating that the foreigners were selling at enormous profits; a good deal of yerba had been shipped; freights nine reales per arrobe; no tobacco is coming, as all the classifiers have gone to the war. There is no other news of importance from Asuncion.

Owing to the heavy rains there was no business done in the Plazas: several carts with new wool had arrived, but they were not opened. In the South Plaza there are 90 carts of wool. Mr. Daly's Wool, from Chascomus, has arrived, not yet sold. In the North Plaza there is as yet very little wool, some 30 to 40 carts.

The sales of dry hides during the fortnight are unimportant: for France, Spain and Italy 28,000; for the North of Europe, 5,000 for the States 37,000. There is a stock of 670 salted hides of 20,000, and unclassified 26,000. In salted hides there has been only one sale, 2,500, reserved prices; no stock. Tallow no sales, stock 50 pipes. Jerked beef 9,000 @ 11, 17 to 18½ rls. Stock, 10,000 @@.

In Exchange on England several bills were passed to-day at from 49 to 49 1/8. Total drawn about £250,000 sterling. In charters we could hear of nothing. The captains are all waiting the arrival of the wool.

BIRTH.

At Montevideo, on the 22nd October, Mrs. Munro, a son.

GERMAN GYMNASTIC SOCIETY.

LEIPSIC COMMEMORATION.

On Wednesday night one of the greatest German celebrations ever held in this city came off. It is needless to give the names of the parties present, since with the exception of a few who were detained by sickness or other unavoidable cause, all the leading Germans of Buenos Ayres, importers, exporters, brokers, 'barraqueros,' &c., all attended. We regret sincerely that we can only give a hasty sketch of this truly brilliant assembly. It speaks highly for the public spirit and patriotism of the Germans to find them here, at such a distance from their native homes, taking the lead we may say of all other foreigners, in commemorating the great days of their nation, and binding together in one happy union all the sons of Fatherland.

The evening's entertainment commenced by a German chorus, beautifully sung. Mr. Meyers (of Peltzer and Co.), the President of the Club, made the speech of the night: he spoke to his subject with a clearness and warmth which drew from the house the greatest applause. He drank to the success of the society.

Mr. Egg next addressed. In a flowing, poetic strain, he proposed 'The health and prosperity of B. Ayres.' He ran through the many advantages of this country, its hospitality, and, above all, the bewitching Porteñas, amongst whom so many of his countrymen had found model wives.

Mr. Leisenberg proposed 'Germany.' His style was masterly and expressive, and he flung himself into his subject with an enthusiasm and vigor worthy of a Bismark. He carried away the whole audience, and the neighborhood echoed with the cheers of the assembly.

A theatrical debate here ensued between two members, one representing North and the other South Germany, which was highly interesting. A third party, representing 'Germania,' decided the dispute in an able manner, satisfying both parties.

Messrs. Werner and Schramm gave some exquisite musical performances and were encored repeatedly. A despatch from the German Society, Montevideo, expressing best wishes, was read.

At the conclusion of each speech a song or chorus was given by some of the noted German singers.

The supper could not be surpassed, and, in fact, the decorations of the hall and the whole arrangements reflected the greatest credit on the committee.

The company separated about 5 o'clock a.m, highly delighted with the night's entertainment.

INAUGURATION OF THE CENTRO-ARGENTINE RAILROAD.

A correspondent in Rosario writes to us under date of October 19th:—'Yesterday we had the first trip in a carriage on our railway. The Minister of Hacienda, Señor Gonzales and lady, ten or twelve Senators and Deputies from the interior provinces, Colonel and Mrs. Diaz, Doctor Tubiria and his Señora, Mr. Wheelwright and about sixty of the elite of our society, went to a distance of five miles at the other side of Carcarana. They started from this just as the city might be supposed to be buried in the profoundest grief for the demise of 'El Cosmopolita,' which expired on the previous day, as you will have seen by the Death's head tablet that appeared in its columns on the evening before. The journey to the Carcarana bridge had nothing of interest in it beyond the usual style of 'paseos' in this country. As we rattled over the bridge, which appears a very simple, though solid, structure, there was a simultaneous cheer from all on board, which made the welkin ring, and was re-echoed by the workmen, who are still employed finishing some of the bolts in the iron girders. As a train of trucks, having materials of chairs and rails accompanied the carriage, these were detached when we got to the farthest point at which the track has been laid down. Then returning and repassing the bridge there was an excellent 'dejeuner a la fourchette' provided at the station house of the Carcarana, to which all of the company did ample justice.

Excellent English beer and champagne washed down grateful turkeys, ham, and plum-pudding. The whole affair being consummated very successfully. Amongst the toasts, Dr. Gonzalez proposed that the three first stations be designated the "Mitre" the "Rawson" and the "Wheelwright" station. Dr. Zubiria made several speeches. Some people thought it was Dr. Champagne, who started the idea of Mr. Wheelwright joining the Republic of Paraguay to the Argentine Territory by means of railway communication; although the "Ferro-Carril" reports these sentiments as emanating from the Minister Gonzalez. The row about the new Custom-House concerning which you have such poetic observations in one of your late numbers, is an affair entirely between the Government and Railway people on one side, and the owners of the old break-neck mole, which you may remember here a few years ago, and some property adjoining. But of course, the "the powers that be" will have the station where they like.

About the 1st of November we expect to have the passenger traffic on our line in connection with the Diligence. The Carpentier Company are constructing a 'floating hotel' to march *pari passu* with the progress of the rails. There are eight vessels now discharging at the Railway mole.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are eighteen vessels at present loading in Buenos Ayres for Corrientes; in Montevideo there are nearly as many more, and in Rosario a few vessels are also loading for up-river ports. This is about the best sign of the times we can give our readers. We expect shortly to see vessels loading for Asuncion.

The right to fish for seals on the Oriental shores has been sold by public auction in Montevideo for five thousand national dollars per annum.

imprisonment for life.

Major Rickard, when last heard from, was at Mendoza, bound out for the mines. All his company's silver will henceforward be exported to Europe through this city, and, in fact, the war in Chile will increase greatly our export and import trade in the provinces, as the Pacific coast is blockaded.

The Emperor of Brazil has at last started for Rio Janeyro. He returns the same road, preferring to post through Rio Grande, to taking the steamer at Concordia and going round by Montevideo. His presence is much required at Rio. He will visit all the principal towns on the homeward route.

A telegraph company is about to be started in Rio Janeyro to run a line of wires between the Plate and Rio along the coast. The Brazilian Government, true to its progressive and liberal policy, has promised the new company every assistance and protection. We hope the Argentine and Oriental Governments will do the same.

In the quinta of Don Palemon Huergo, facing Standard Hall, calle Larga, Barracas, a small cotton plantation has been commenced this season. Mr. Huergo, who is at present acting as Sr. Riestra's secretary in London, always took a lively interest in cotton, but never could bring himself to attempt planting; the Ligurians, who occupy the quinta, have more enterprize than the worthy proprietor, and before Don Palemon returns we hope some of the cotton from his quinta will reach England.

Mr. James Turney, respecting whom we have a notice in our columns sent us by a lawyer in Ireland, died, we hear, in the Banda Oriental about the year 1845: he had been for many years a watchmaker in this city. We should be very thankful for any further particulars respecting Mr. Turney: it is possible that this notice may attract the attention of some who knew him in Buenos Ayres.

Our old friend, General Pannero, we are happy to say, has been at last promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and Colonel Rivas has been made a General. Both these valiant officers deserved this promotion.

It was with much pleasure we noticed the other day that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has named Captain Curlewis to the command of the new steamer Arno. The Company could not better have consulted the wishes of foreigners in Buenos Ayres, and we may add the very interest of the company itself, than by giving the Arno to this popular and experienced officer. The awful accident which has just befallen the Carmel shows in striking colors the great necessity of care and precaution on the part of the commander. The neglect of the engine-room, the supposed heedlessness of pumping cold water into red-hot boilers, can only be accounted for by the grossest neglect and bad management on board. We look back with pleasure on the many years Captain Curlewis has been commanding the English mail-steamer without a single accident occurring traceable to mismanagement or neglect, and we feel indeed that we owe it as a duty towards this careful and prudent officer to publicly ratify the Company's nomination.

A subscriber requests us to say that when Mr. Thornton embarked in the French packet the salute that was fired was from the Brazilian corvette Nitheroy, and not from the Once de Setiembre battery, as we stated. The French mail-steamer, when Mr. Thornton got on board, hoisted the Union Jack at the main, and also fired a salute. Mr. Thornton was taken to the outer roads in the Lili.

The Boca Railroad on Sunday, as usual, did an immense business; the trains had extra cars on, and yet could hardly accommodate all the passengers.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Latest betting at the Casino, October 21st, 3 p.m.

Amateur Stakes.

5 to 3 against Yo no sé; offered and taken.
2 to 1 " Standard, taken.
3 to 2 " Aguatero and Ituzaingó coupled.

Half-Round Stakes.

5 to 3 against Portezo, offered.
2 to 1 " Nelly Grey, offered and taken.
3 to 2 " Ensenada " " "

Belgrano Stakes.

5 to 3 against Engañador, offered.
2 to 1 " Sin Fin, or Chacabuco.

Trial Stakes.

5 to 3 against Pica Flor, offered and taken.
2 to 1 " Cucaracha, offered.

Challenge Stakes.

5 to 3 against Solferino, offered and taken.
2 to 1 " Blandengue or No sé como.

Very little animation is noted as yet in the betting, and the small sums laid are merely "feelers" to see what the different stables think of their horses. Strange to say "Star of the South," is not named, and we fear will not come to the post. After the forfeits are declared, we may expect more active speculation.

COMMERCIAL.

October 18, 1865.

Paper price of ounces	$418½
Do. sovereigns	128
First price of patacons	26 10
Do. Last	26 15

Cash sales, 58,800.

Specie was firm to-day; notwithstanding that the Government was selling yesterday and to-day. For the end of the year 35,000 were sold at 26.15, and for the end of October nine thousand dollars at the same rate. There is, however, a marked diminution in time transactions: the brokers are afraid to speculate themselves, and have no orders for the merchants. Business was very dull on 'Change, but in the wool markets the arrivals are increasing and things looking brisker. Mr. Donovan, a wool broker, exhibited on the Bolsa some samples of wool from the Capilla del Senor. The wool could not look better, every one admired it, and yet the highest price offered, we hear, was 80. This wool is not yet sold. There is much said on the Bolsa about wool, and we notice a general disposition not to meddle with it, except at very low prices. Many assure us that all wools are full of old 'carretilla,' and the majority of what has come into market as yet in poor condition. The wool from the splendid estancia of Messrs. Martinez de Hoz was inspected by every buyer in Buenos Ayres and at last sold at 81. In the South Plaza three carts of new wool, belonging to a native, sold at 80; and a small lot, 300 ar., in the same plaza, at 82 bellies half-price. In the North Plaza two carts at 73, and two from Capilla at 75. This was the total of the wool business to-day. Some thirty carts of new wool are in the North and twenty-five in the South Plaza. A small parcel that came in by the train was sold in the South Plaza, but the price is not stated. We can say very little about wool, but from the appearance of things we must say that any crowding of the market will result in an immediate decline of prices.

We heard to-day of a sale of wool on an English estancia in Entre Rios, near Gualeguaychu, at 39 Bol. reales per ar.: the purchaser to shear, &c., at his own cost.

Exchange has opened at 49¼ takers. Some bills were passed at 49⅛. As yet there are very few drawers.

Messrs. Tay and Upton have placed the British barque, Eliza Young, on the berth to load for New York at current rates.

Oct. 19th, 1865.

Paper price of ounces	$417½
Do. Sovereigns	128
First price of patacons	26 15
Last do.	26 10

Cash sales, 51,530.

There was very little done on 'Change to-day; specie kept very firm, the Government sold about 20,000, and in the afternoon patacons fell off five centissimos. There was some little business done in exchange at 49⅛ and 49¼, takers. In wool the following sales were effected in the

SOUTH PLAZA.

2 Cart loads at 78
2 do. 84
1 do. 72

NORTH PLAZA.

6 Carts at 76—native owner.
1 do. 68— do.
3 do. 82—Irish, Capilla.
1 do. 66—native owner.
2 do. 80—Unzue's.

The Wool Market is extremely flat; the only buyers are the Germans. Mr. Jeppenur's wool is expected in town to-morrow in the train, and some other very good lots are on the road. Any heavy arrivals will have a most prejudicial effect upon the market.

A leading ship-broker informed us that the Amattea has been chartered to load at Patagones, the Juno with beef for Brazil, and the Ariel for the same destination; rates reserved. There is a crowd of ship captains, that would almost fill the Boca, waiting for the wool to come in to get a cargo. Freights look very firm.

There has been a wool contract made by a leading exporting house with an estanciero; wool to be delivered in the plaza at 82 per @.

Oct. 20th, 1865.

Paper price of ounces,	$418½
Do. sovereigns	$128
First price of patacons,	26 10
Last	26 15

Cash sales 14,527.

There was very little done on 'Change to-day. The time sales were very trifling. Patacons opened firm at 26.10, and a few street orders drove them up five centessimos, but they closed weak. 64,200 were sold for Saturday, at 26 15, and 33,500 for October 31st, at 26.26. In Bolivians 2,700 were bought at 20⅞. There was nothing done in wool to-day, owing to the wind and rain. In maritime matters there is nothing new; the shipbrokers are idle, as the captains will not charter their vessels until the wool comes in. There was a good deal said about the loan to-day, and it is now generally believed that Sr. Riestra will find money cheaper in Frankfort than in London.

Wool continues arriving. It is probable tha the rain to-day will put back the shearing and detain the carts, although the stock of new wool at present in market could not be more insignificant; still what little there is remains neglected in the market, and, with the exception of one leading native export house, there are no buyers as yet in the market. It was said on 'Change today that the shopkeepers and 'pulperos' outside were buying at much higher rates than in town, and a broker informed us that in the Capilla and Fortin $85 has been agreed to be paid for some large parcels. In the south also there are several 'copiadores' paying like prices. All these wools may therefore be regarded as already taken off the market, for they must go into deposit. No American buyers have as yet presented themselves, but from the tenor of the reports received from the States per last mail there is every reason to suppose that the Americans will buy, and buy largely, when the price suits them.

The sale of the Virago was discussed, many insisting that the price paid was 58,000 patacons, but we have been informed by one of the parties to the sale that the real price paid is £14,500 She will run to Montevideo just as she is, without any alteration being made.

Paper money was in demand to-day for wool purposes. Bills at 60 days, with even the best names, cannot be done under 1 to 1¼ per month for 30 days. The rate is much lower.

In Exchange we notice the rate very firm; drawing for wool purchases seems now to have gone out of fashion, at least the heavy business done in exchange usually at this season has not been effected. Exchange is firm on England at 49¼, takers.

The fall in the value of specie has had a consequent effect on hides; 1,600 were sold to-day in the plazas at 95 per pesada. Notwithstanding that the advices from Europe are good, hides are very flat. Sheepskins are in good demand and sell well at 20 rls. per lb. Wheat very few sales, 200 fanegas at 165 per fanega. Maiz 170 fanegas at 85.

October 21st, 1865.

Paper price of ounces	$418
Do. sovereigns	128
First price of patacons	26 15
Second, do.	26 10
Last do.	26 15

Cash sales, 52,115.

Business in specie could not be duller. A small sale cash, was made by the Government broker, but the market is utterly destitute of animation.

The retirement of a managing partner of a leading English house, the departure of some of our city merchants in the packet, and the funeral of Sr. Llayallol, formed the chief topic on 'Change. The war is now rarely discussed, as the progress of the allies is deemed highly successful.

In Exchange we are informed that the River Plate Bank has drawn largely at 49, and takers at 49⅛. The usual drawing rate is however 49⅛ takers.

Patacons opened and closed weak at 26.15. The general feeling is, that as there will not arrive any more gold from London until the loan is negotiated, there is more room for patacons to rise than fall. For the end of the month 76,500, at 26.15, and for November 15, 10,000 at 26.20.

In National Bonds 6,200 at 43½. It is said on 'Change that these securities are now looked for by native capitalists, as an undertaking has been come to with some of the principal members of Congress, that next session art. 28, authorising the payment of interest in London, will be passed: and there seems to be some ground for this report.

Owing to the weather there have been no sales of new wool recently in the North Plaza. Mr. Maguire's wool from the Capilla, 7 carts, has arrived, and Sr. Costa's wool from the Salado, 4 carts, also arrived in the same plaza. This is a sample of ten thousand ar. from the same estancia.

In the South Plaza wool keeps arriving, principally by the train. Mr. Jeppner's wool, 7 waggons, has arrived at the station. We hear this wool very highly spoken of. Some 6 or 7 waggons with wool from an estancia near Chascomus, has also come in by rail, but the waggons have not been yet looked. The South Plaza has more wool in it than the North. This plaza is greatly improving, and in front of the station several noted wool brokers are building. The 'barraca' of Messrs. Euler and Kalkkahl is one of the best located in this plaza, and the owners are the leading wool buyers in that market. The great advantages of sending wool in by rail were never more patent than at present. There is no loss or damage by wet; the wool is locked up in a rain-proof waggon and housed in the depot. We call our country readers' attention to this matter.

From the rivers no new wool has yet arrived The new Anglo-Aleman 'barraca' about to be started at Barracas, will be ready in a few days to receive consignments. Some old wool in deposit was sold yesterday at 75. The stock of old wool is now, we may say, all but exhausted.

We heard of a charter, the British barque William Wilson, to load for Antwerp, £700; but maritime business is dull. The masters are waiting for the wool to come in.

To Lili was posted to-day to take down a mail to Montevideo this night.

The little steamer Diaman arrived yesterday from Montevideo; she lies off the mole.

In the North Plaza we notice the arrival of Mr. Nicolas Lowe's wool by train from Mercedes. This wool is in splendid condition and of good color. Every train that arrives now brings in wool, principally small lots.

October 23, 1865.

Paper price of ounces	$418⅛
Do. sovereigns	128
First and last price of patacons	26 15

Cash sales, 67,000.

Patacons ruled very firm to-day, and in the liquidation-room, we hear, improved five centessimos. The business of the day was, however, very limited, and most of the transactions were to close up previous contracts. There is very little disposition on the Bolsa to speculate, as it is generally believed that so long as the war lasts the place will be flooded with gold, and the market completely out of the power of any clique. One or two English brokers sold heavily for the end of October, it is believed to fill outside orders. In National Bonds 3,100 changed hands at 43. The demand for money for wool purposes has tended to weaken a little these securities. Exchange on England firm at 49 to 49¼. The Maua Bank drew to-day at 49, but other bills were offered at 49⅛. The exchange business for this packet will be heavier than usual. We notice a great abundance of takers.

In the wool market we learn that the arrivals are in the increase. In the South Plaza some 40 carts are now on sale. We notice the following sales:—1,000 ar. Mr. Jeppener's wool, prime class, but with cartillo, 83. Two carts, native owner, good mestiza, from San Vicente, 82; one do. at 75; three carts prime mestiza, 80; one cart Magdalena wool free of carretilla, 83.

In the North Plaza there has been less done. Mr. Lowe's wool is not yet sold. Five carts wool from Capilla 80; one carts at 55. In the Plaza there are about thirty carts all with new wool. This was the total business of the day. The wool market has a flat appearance, and buyers complain that all wools this year are full of carretilla, those from the South particularly so. One thousand arrobes horse hair was sold in the North Plaza at 100 per ar., and some 1500 dry hides at from 95 to 100 per pesada.

But the grand topic of the day was the samples of wool from Messrs. Prango's estancia. We learn that the wool of this establishment will this year amount to 22,000 ar. We understand the price asked is five patacons. The sample fleeces are very superior, and we think we may safely say that this enterprising German gentleman is the only estanciero in South America who can bring such a lot into the market.

The news from Chile was discussed. The appearance of things on the Pacific coast is not at all liked, and many fear further complications. It was said on 'Change that the Chilian Minister had received power to issue one hundred letters of marque; but it is to be hoped that the Argentine Government will not be a party to this business, and indeed the greatest confidence is reposed in the strict neutrality of the policy of the Argentine Government.

The amount of gold at present in the vaults of the Provincial Bank is said to be unprecedentedly large, and many insist that the bank is losing enormously, owing to holding so much unemployed specie; but there seems no way of employing it, except in public funds. Paper money is in active demand, but gold is superabundant.

The auction sale yesterday of the Tuyue estancia, at Messrs. Balbin and Plowes, proved a failure, only one bid was made, 200,000 paper dollars per league, which was declined.

October 24, 1865.

Paper price of ounces	$419⅛
Do. sovereigns	128½
First price of patacons	26 20
Second	26 25
Last price	26 20

Cash sales, 55,990.

There was a decided turn in the market to-day. Patacons opened firm at 26.20, rose at once five centestimos, and were, in fact, looking up to 26.30, when the Government broker came forward, and sold a good round sum, which shook the market. Gelly Obes and his Generals were greatly spoken about; and, in fact, it was said that the divisions in the allied camp afforded a pretence for patacons to rise. Business in Exchange is so extremely active, that specie was in demand: the rate rules the same, 49 and 49⅛. The majority of the bills were passed at the latter rate. National Bonds are a shade weaker, 1,200 were sold at 43, and 5,000 at 42½ sellers. In Bolivianos 2,400 sold at 20⅜ and looked for.

The wool market to-day presented a little more animation, but still the market rules flat and extremely shakey. In the South Plaza four carts at 76; five do. from Ensenada at 80; and three cartloads belonging to a French Basque from Magdalena, at 89. We heard of two lots, one four carts, and another three carts, which were in treaty but as yet not sold. Some 250 dozen sheepskins in same plaza, at 230 per dozen: about 30 carts arrived to-day, and also some wool by the train, but no other sales save those mentioned were effected to-day in the South Plaza.

In the North Plaza there is less wool, and even, we may add, less animation, Mr. Lowe's wool was sold, but we did not hear the exact figure. It nets the owner, however, free of all expense, $80 m|c. Some two carts prime wool, free of caretillo, 83. Two carts do. 82, and two carts do 81. About 17 cartloads are in the Plaza unsold.

Mr. Prange's wool is not yet sold. We were informed on the Bolsa to-day that a leading English merchant of this city, who has extensive estates in the Banda Oriental, will compete this year both in quantity and quality of wool with this renowned German estanciero.

A leading Exchange broker informs us that the total amount of Exchange passed up to the present for this packet is about £250,000 sterling.

Shortly after bolsa hours news arrived on 'Change that a boat from a Hamburg vessel had capsized to-day in the roads, and three sailors drowned. We were unable to find out the name of the vessel.

Government bills at three or six months were offered very abundantly. The rate is, for paper 1¼ to 1½ for best indorsements.

The following wools have arrived in North Plaza, and as yet unsold:

Sr. Costa's, from Salado, 8 carts.
Mr. Macken's, Giles.
Murray's Capilla.
Farrel's —

Several lots have arrived per train loose, not bagged. In South Plaza,

Mr. Reid's, from Espartillar.
Sr. Gaudru's, from Chascomus.
Mr.——— from Magdalena.

BIRTHS.

At La Tala, Tuyú, Ajó, on the 3rd ult. the wife of Mr. Thomas J. Allen of a daughter.

On the 24th inst. at 476 Calle Piedad, Mrs. Robert Barclay of a son.

On the 22nd inst. Mrs. William Thompson, of a daughter.

On the 1st. September, at Trevor House, Norwood, the wife of C. T. Getting, Esq. of a son.

At the Manse, Chascomus, on the 9th inst, the wife of the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. George Elliss, of this city, and Miss Mary Ann Watson, of Scotland.

DEATHS.

At Asuncion, Paraguay, on the 17th August after a short attack of disease of the heart, William Atherton, of Liverpool, aged 45, for many years a resident of Buenos Ayres.

At Asuncion, Paraguay, on the 13th July, W. K. Whytehead, aged 46, for many years manager of the Arsenal at Asuncion; much and sincerely regretted.

At Asuncion, Paraguay, about the 1st September, James Grant, a native of Scotland, chief of working department of the Arsenal; greatly regretted.

On the 12th inst. Mary Dolores only child of Harry Simpson Esq. aged 2 years.

January 26th, drowned, on his passage home from Buenos Ayres, John, the youngest and dearly beloved son of the late Mr. James Quarney, of Dublin. Requiescat in pace.

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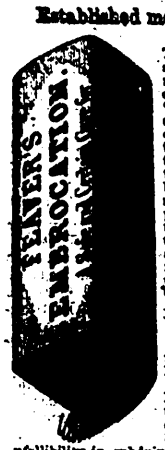

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The Patentees having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas, in which Ellwood and another, of No. 24 Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars Road, in the Borough of Southwark, Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Christy and others, of No. 35 Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendents; and the Court of Common Pleas having, on the 15th day of November instant, refused the Defendants' application for a New Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Defendants: We, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we are instructed to proceed by suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Hat," unless the previous consent of the Patentees be obtained, at the same time the Plaintiffs reserve to themselves the right of taking proceedings against prior infringers.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1864.

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Do. do. finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	9 10	10 10
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Do. do. 6 jewels	19 10	23 0	10 10	11 11
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Silver Cases, Open-Face... £11 11 0 Hunters... £12 12 0
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FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, £3. 3s. £4 4s., £5. 5s., £6. 6s. each. £7. 7 , £9. 9s., £12. 12s. each.
Ditto—Gold Cases, £5. 5s., £7. 7 , £9. 9s., £12. 12s. each.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET.
Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with descriptions and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses must be made payable and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON,
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTORY,
33 & 34 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1849.

MACHINERY.
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,—Screw and Hydraulic Presses, Corn Mills, Pumps for Irrigation, and all classes of Machinery manufactured by A. F. Yarrow, Engineer, to whom apply for prices and particulars. London Office 33, Cornhill, E.C.

DILIGENCIA PARA LOBOS DE 25 MAYO Y SALADILLO,
DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA
CON CARUAGES TIRADOS AL PECHO
PARA LOBOS
Saldrá los dias — 2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16 18-20-22-24-26-28-30.
Regresa los dias—1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15 17-19-21-23-25-27-29
Para 25 de Mayo
Saldrá de Buenos Ayres, Todos los JUEVES.
Regresa del 25.... "los DOMIGOS
Para el Saladillo
Las salidas son de la Estacion Merlo.
Agencia Rivadavia, 189.
Empresarios. SABORIDA B GARCIA

Notice and Reward of £50 sterling.
WILLIAM GIBBONS, Mariner, Son of the late John Gibbons, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia, and residing in Perth, Scotland, is hereby requested to place himself in communication with the Subscribers, he having lately become entitled to considerable Property by the Death of a Relation, for whose Estate they are Agents.

The said Wm. Gibbons joined the Ship "Free Trade," of Glasgow, (Captain Webb), at the Port of Glasgow, whence she sailed on or about 4th February, 1862, for Singapore and Penang. He left said vessel at Singapore, and has not since been heard of, but is understood to have sailed from that Port in some other ship. The Subscribers are authorised to pay a reward of Fifty Pounds Sterling to any one giving such information as will enable them to trace out the said Wm. Gibbons, or to prove his death.

DONALD & SPENCE, Writers,
Glasgow, N. B.

Deafness.
ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.
49 Rue d'Angoulême St. Honoré à Paris.
Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.
Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them, may be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor's, pd. 41 Rue D'Angoulême St. Honoré, Paris. Prices 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.

Edward Morrison,
Manufacturers' Agent for Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, and German Goods for export,
23 TEMPLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.
111 5m—s.24

DIOINES,
Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments Medical Glass, and every Article connected with the Drug Trade.
Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch.
Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon Application.
Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their Orders are placed in the hands of
GEO. CURLING AND COMPANY ONLY.

SANTILLAN & DONOVAN,
Wool Brokers,
84—Calle Piedras—84.
29 —1m d w o7

HEALTH TO THE INVALID
BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH.

The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions, the appetite is soon restored, a full flow of spirits quickly follows, the body becomes immensely invigorated with a certainty of restored health: fresh air and a little exercise are necessary to bring about a permanent state of things. Holloway's Pills impart tone and energy to the most delicate constitutions, and in a manner as to astonish all who take them. By their extraordinary virtues they have obtained the largest sale of any medicine in the world.

HEAD, LUNGS, AND STOMACH.

Look to the regularity of the functions of these foundations of vitality. Holloway's Pills restore to order the slightest departure from the proper action, and therefore may be considered as the regulators of the main spring of human life. Apoplexy can always be prevented if the proper action of the bowels be attended to, which this famous medicine never fails to accomplish. Disorders of the head and heart often terminate suddenly and fatally from obstructions in the system, which might generally be prevented by taking small and regular doses of this fine corrective.

No medicine can be so infallibly relied upon for overcoming all obstructions as these Pills. They never fail to restore a healthy action throughout the system. The printed instructions will enable all to correct the first symptoms of disease, and avert many serious maladies. Holloway's Pills soon change the sickly and sallow complexion, thus renewing the bloom of health. To females entering into womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Pills will be found invaluable. They should be taken two or three times a week as a safeguard against dropsy, headaches, palpitations of the heart, and all nervous affections, so distressing at certain periods.

SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION OR FOUL STOMACH, AND DISORDERED LIVER.

In such a deranged state of health the food is decomposed instead of being digested, and proves poisonous rather than nutritious. This derangement can be at once set right by a course of these purifying and digestive Pills, which have acquired for themselves an imperishable fame for the mastery they have constantly exercised over the digestive organs. Holloway's Pills increase the appetite, regulate the liver, repress biliousness, healthily stimulate the kidneys, and move the bowels in a more wholesome and natural manner than any other medicine.

DISORDERS INCIDENTAL TO CHILDREN.

The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that would disagree with their parents, hence their blood becomes impure, and liable to take any disease that is prevalent, and that in the worst form. One Pill, reduced to a powder, and put into a little water, given occasionally to children of twelve months old, and to those of three or four years, three Pills, and to others of seven years of age, four Pills—will always make children look blooming and healthy. Seventy-five out of every hundred do not reach the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills would not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year.

DROPSY.

This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper action of the liver and stomach; these organs, at this time of life, have a great tendency to derangements, when asthma, dropsy, or disease of the heart often sets in. The blood requires frequent elimination which no other medicines can so effectually perform as these purifying Pills, as they purge gently, and act immediately upon the liver and stomach, and thus remove all obstructions which at the turning point of life always occur. This dangerous period should be closely watched; two doses a week of about six Pills will ward off all dangerous diseases. But in all cases of dropsy the Ointment is a wonderful and sovereign remedy and must be effectually rubbed twice a day into the suffering parts.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Rheumatism
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Sore throats
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Stone and Gravel
Colics	Indigestion	Secondary Symptoms
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Tic-Douloureux
Consumption	Jaundice	Tumours
Debility	Liver Complaints	Ulcers
Dropsy	Lumbago	Venereal Affections
Dysentery	Piles	Worms of all kinds
Erysipelas		Weakness from whatever cause.

N. B.—Direction to the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Chinese.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

MACHINERY.
MR. A. F. YARROW,—Engineer, will furnish full particulars of Machinery of every description on receiving information of requirements. Prices and specifications forwarded by return mail.—London Office, 33 Cornhill, E. C. 13p...1w...m29

COTTON MACHINERY.
STEAM ENGINES, Presses for Packing Cotton, Horse Gear, Gins, &c., and other descriptions of Machinery required for Colonial and Foreign use.—For particulars apply to A. F. Yarrow, Engineer, London Office, 33 Cornhill, E.C.

JAMES CLEMONS THOMPSON,
Deceased.

Pursuant to the act of Parliament, 22d. and 23rd. Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having any Claims or Demands against or upon the estate of James Clemons Thompson, formerly of Buenos Ayres, in South America, and late of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, and of Birkenhead, in the County of Chester, merchant, deceased, who died on the 17th day of February, 1864, at Birkenhead aforesaid, and whose Will was proved in the District Register attached to her Majesty's Court of Probate at Chester, on the 10th day of June, 1864, by William Charles Thompson and John Denby both of Buenos Ayres aforesaid, merchants, the executors therein named, are requested to send in the particulars of such claims or demands to the said William Charles Thompson and John Denby, or to their solicitors, the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of December next, as on or after that day the said executors will proceed to distribute the whole of the assets of the said James Clemons Thompson among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims (if any) of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be answerable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1865.

STOCKLEY & WRIGLEY,
16, Castle-street, Liverpool,
Solicitors to the Executors.

70...3mats.

THE "IRISHMAN."
The National Journal of Ireland.

Price— tamped, 4d; Unstamped, 3d. *Registered at the General Post Office, London, for transmission abroad.*

Terms of Subscription for the Stamped Edition, payable in advance—Yearly, 17s. 4d.; Half-Yearly, 8s. 8d.; Quarterly, 4s. 4d.; Unstamped—Yearly 13s.; Half-Yearly, 6s. 6d Quarterly, 3s. 3d.

Subscriptions received at this office

JULIO HIRZEL.
Wool and Produce Broker,
77 Calle Brazil 77.
115 61m o24

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

English.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.
Brigantine	Alice Durkee	307	Crosby	August	18	Coffin and Son.
Brigantine	Annie	280	Johnson	—	23	Duguid & Co.
Brigantine	Kate Upham	298	Soley	—	25	Zimmerman, Fairs & Co.
Ship	Union	1116	Mois	Sept.	1	Maua & Co.
Barque	Eva	289	Blancy	—	1	Gas Co.
Barque	Centaur	437	Edwards	—	4	Gas Co.
Barque	Dorothy	310	James	—	4	Duguid & Co.
Brig	Alcsia Anna	...	.....	—	14	Bates & Co.
Barque	Bidewell	531	Churchill	—	18	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	Florence Nightengale	288	Winslow	—	18	Cottic & Sons.
Ship	Sta. Laurenco	...	.....	—	21	Hale & Co.
Barque	Paraguay	301	Harris	—	29	Getting & Co.
Barque	Sea Belle	307	Hillet	October	3	Getting & Co.
Barque	Noamamly	449	Intosh	—	6	Coffin & Co.
Barque	Para	240	Newby	—	12	V. Casares.
Barque	Elizabeth Young	430	Hatfield	—	15	Zimmerman, Fairs & Co.
Steamer	Leda	571	Brownrigg	—	17	H. A. Green & Co.
Barque	Glenwood	296	Beutegeat	—	18	Mantels & Pfeifer.
Barque	Margaret Falconer	380	Bayley	—	21	I. Drysdale & Co,

French.

Ship	Trois Saurs	361	Millet	August	4	Farieu and Co.
Barque	Montesquieu					
Barque	Eamestina	277	Houart	—	24	Sallano & Co.
Ship	St. Pierre	774	Delamare	Sept.	3	Ladveal & Co.
Barque	Auffredy	424	Ponpard	—	4	Charaval.
Barque	Polymnie	506	Regnier	—	4	Dussand Bros.
Ship	Regina Cali	429	.....	—	13	Prerert & Proteau.
Barque	Marie Nicolas	237	Lebeurgerise	—	17	Marmiese.
Barque	Normandie	478	Moraine	—	25	Bonnemason & Co.
Ship	Obean	582	Cugneaux	October	2	Cabiran.
Ship	La Plata	441	Jubin	—	3	Logegary & Co.
Barque	Amelia	243	Puchen	—	6	Sallano & Co.
Ship	Islay	729	Langeray	—	8	Bonnemason.
Barque	Theresa	321	Aigueseires	—	12	C. Audren & Co.
Barque	Nouvel Penelope	490	Vigoureux	—	12	Bonnemason.
Barque	Charlotte	472	Moreau	—	14	E. Ochoa.

Spanish.

Brigantine	Conceller	350	Maristany	July	16	Legnick & Scharif.
Barque	Virgen de las Nieves	352	.....	—	16	Llavallol & Sons.
Brigantine	Maigin	268	Guardiola	—	17	Llavallol.
Brig	Maria Rosa	220	Beltran	Sept.	1	Ochoa & Son.
Schooner	Lindo	196	Sala	—	1	Do.
Barque	Teresa Urbana	328	Bolivar	—	1	Fernandez.
Brig	Faraon	262	Bontemps	—	4	Fernandez.
Schooner	Despejada	140	Marzo	—	14	O'Shea & Co.
Schooner	Cristina	150	Jabergas	—	14	Llavallol & Sons.
Brigantine	Urania	220	Martinez	—	17	Ochoa and Co.
Schooner	India	170	Juli	—	18	O'Shea & Co.
Schooner	Pueblillo	225	Glardival	—	25	Clavallol & Co.
Schooner	Merced	214	Pal	October	1	Do.
Barque	Edward	...	.....	—	5	
Schooner	Regenerana	...	.....	—	6	Legnick, Schaf & Co.
Brigantine	Paguete de Tarragona	251	Alsino			

Italian.

Brig	Beatrice	289	Dassori	Augnst	3	Delfino.
Schooner	Eurica	321	Dario	—	26	Piaggio Bros.
Barque	Amaltea	190	Languasco	Sept.	14	Fairs & Co.
Barque	Angela Cariolina	414	Calotta	—	17	Fairs & Co.
Barque	Mariana Carlotta	613	Gonsales	—	21	Hacdo & Co.
Polacra	Rosa Marti	165	Martino	—	27	B. Delfino.
Brig	Duc Fratelli	273	Gardella	October	13	Graffigna.

Brazilian.

Schooner	Maria Jose	217	Mendez	October	1	O'Shee & Co.

Dutch.

Barque	Joannes					
Schooner	Arion	—	....	August	27	Moore, Punch & Tudor.
Barque	Kroonenbur	275	Hoef	—	30	Bieber & Co.
Ship	Yonkheer Mynhier van der Wael van Putterhock.					
Schooner	Jacoba	150	Reinders	October	2	Lumb Bros.
Brigantine	Anna Maria	178	Vanderkoog	—	15	C. S. Getting & Co.

Danish.

Barque	Maria Frederikke	391	.....	Sept.	18	Gas Co.
Barquantine	Pinnau	153	Schhenck	October	15	Zimmerman & Co.

Russian.

Barque	Otho	—	.....	October	5	....

Hamburg.

Ship	Herschell	718	Collin	August	6	Boyd and Co.
Lugger	Pedro	297	Winter	Sept.	14	Sivori.
Ship	Neptune					
Barque	Amur	294	Bendixen	October	8	J. H. Bieber & Co.
Barque	Magdalena	432	Schmidt	—	12	Mallmann & Co.
Brigantine	Marianne	240	Meyer	—	18	T. Cabireau.

Belgian.

Barque	Hortense	212	Beckman	July	29	To order.
Barque	Clotildie	269	Seidel	—	31	To order.
Brig	De Ruyter	231	De Paepe	Sept.	25	Algelt Ferber.
Brig	Belgique	310	Ferange	October	6	Chas. Pecher.

Hanoverian.

Brig	Thereeia	189	Schuten	June	6	Zimmerman, Fair & Co.
Brig	Margareta	160	Koop	August	4	
Schooner	Aamaeitas	100	Henrick	Sept.	25	Warnholdtz & Co.
Brig	Maria	185	Schut	—	6	S. B. Hale & Co.

Austrian.

Brig	Elite	209	Behrman	October	18	Klaynack & Co.

National.

Barque	J. P. Pearson	520	Lewss	August	19	Hale and Co.
Schooner	Theresa	229	Maria	Sept.	29	Zimmerman, Gairs & Co.
Barque	Bonito	290	Neill	October	4	To order.
Brig	Buenos Ayres	197	Amora	—	6	Fernandez.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, workingmen, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P.p. Mauá and Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p %) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

RECONQUISTA No. 46.

Land Agency Office.

Those who have lately arrived in this country will obtain all necessary information with respect to Land, Sheep and Horned Cattle by applying as above. One of the partners has been a long time in the business and can give more extensive information than any other Agency in this country. They now on hand to sell and to rent a large number of establishments. Also Sheep and Horn Cattle at low prices.

157—3p o25.

Hotel San Martin,

Entrance No. 85 Calle Cangallo.

This new and magnificent establishment lately opened and got up on the most modern style offers an excellent accommodation to families and any persons who may favor it with a call. Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, &c. by some of the first cooks of the day; also private dining rooms, all orders promptly attended to.

153—3p o25.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

CORDOVA,

ADA, PARAGUAY,

URUGUAY, LEDA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.
2nd ,, ...£25.
3rd ,, ...£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd ,, ...£45.
3rd ,, ...£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The LEDA, Captain Brownrigg, will leave this on Friday, November 3rd.

H. A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.

D. P CARMODY..

The above named is requested to call at the Cocheria San Miguel, 347 Calle Piedad.

161—3p o25,

JAMES WARD, EDWARD FAGAN.

Letters for the above at this office.

154—6p o25

Notice.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have established themselves as produce brokers and receivers under the firm of Krebs and Nolting.

Michael Warner Krebs,
Richard Notting.

Calle San Martin No. 126.

152—3p o25.

Notice.

The undersigned notifies the public that the diligence firm of Moreno and Co. is dissolved, and that they have the winding up of the business and future management.

MATEO SEVINE.

158—3p o25.

Ferro-Carril del Norte.

Foreign Races in Belgrano, Nov. 1st. 1865.

On above day a special train will leave the 25 de Mayo Station at 11.25, Retiro 11.35 arriving at Belgrano in time for the first race, returning from Belgrano at 6.27.

Ordinary trains every two hours, the same as on Sundays.

La Administracion

Gold-locket.

Lost a gold-locket with a lady's likeness, on the road from the Lomas de Zamorra to town. Any person leaving same at the 'Standard' will receive two hundred dollars reward.

150—6p o24.

English Mercería.

21—Calle Florida—21.

Between Calles Rivadavia and Piedad.

Garibaldinas of rich material, Sleeves and Collars of exquisite workmanship, Children's summer suits, &c. 96—9p o18

L. J. ISAAC.

Avisa al publico que estando por ausentarse del pais ha conferido poder general para representarle en sus negocios á Dn. Federico Horner.

Buenos Ayres, Octubre 24 de 1865.

148—6p o24.

Major George Mc.Dougall.

If the above named will call at the office of Messrs. Ledesma, Calle Defensa 129 he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person giving information of his address will be rewarded.

146—1m o24.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER.

Would beg to draw particular attention to a lot of a Ladies Collars, Sets, and Garibaldinas of newest styles just received.

49 and 51 Calle Defensa 49 and 51.

139—1m o22.

WILLIAM M. MOONEY.

WOOL-BROKER.
NO. 752 CALLE PIEDAD,
Buenos Ayres.

161..xp m28

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES.

A visit to those countries in 1864,
On sale at Messrs. Mackern's book-store
or at this office. x..m 6.

To Let.

Some furnished rooms in an English family at No. 259 Calle Florida, altos.

151—3p o25.

Camp for Sale.

In the partido del Monte ½ league of superior camp known as Alto Redondo with houses, corrales &c. Also for ale on the same lands 3000 fino meztiza sheep.

Apply to P. E. Lynch, Plaza del 11 de Setiembre, or on the estancia which is 3 leagues this side of the Guardia. 140—1m o22

Lost.

A Black Leather Pocket Book, containing two protections of British subjects, one letter, and a boleto for passage per Rivor whoever will deliver the same at Rivadavia No. 231 will be duly rewarded. 136—6p o22

Lodgings.

A gentleman will be received in an English family residing in a quinta at the South end of town, twenty minutes walk form Plaza Victoria. Address A.M.Z. 'Standard' Office.

128—6p o31

THE TRAVELLER'S HOME.

JEPPENER STATION.

The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has now opened in full working order his new establishment at the Jeppener Station on the Southern Railroad. He will receive newspapers, parcels, etc., for his constituents, and will have good and safe accommodation for horses. English ales, wines, etc. House conducted on home style. Comfortable beds and every accommodation.

1..3m,s2 THOMAS PETTY, Proprietor.

Wanted.

A good Cook, who can make herself generally useful, in a small family where another servant is kept. Apply to 611 Calle Defensa.

155—6p o25

Musicians.

Persons who may require musicians for balls, soirées, or marriages, can apply to Mr. Nostier, Calle 25 de Mayo 66, who guarantees to provide good musicians, who can execute pieces from the best French composers.

141—3p o24

Wanted by a German Gentleman

Who has a thorough knowledge of business, a situation in an English or German house. He is conversant with English, French and German. Best references. Address by letter E. H. Standard office. 143—3p o24.

Wanted.

A competent Farm Bailiff—must have a fair education and will be required to produce certificates of competency—as thoroughly and practically acquainted with English farming and farm stock, as well as of moral character. Apply 'Standard' office A.Z. 132—9p o21

Wanted,

A female Cook for a small family. Apply at 115 Calle San Martin. 87—m. o17

Stationery, Books, Music, Printing Ink, &c.

Exported by F. P. BATES, 4 Edward-street, Newington-street, London, England.

Newspapers and periodicals despatched with regularity.

The trade supplied on advantageous terms.

(No orders executed unless accompanied with a remittance.)

N.B. London Agencies wanted for Foreign and Colonial Firms needing a representative in England. 1f, 1y..j5

REMATE

BY

MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

De 16 lotes de terrenos situados en la Calle de la Piedad, á la otra cuadra de la Iglesia de Balvaneda, perteneciente a la testamentaria del Sr. Don Tomas Rebollo.

De órden de los herederos mayores de edad.

El Jueves 16 del corriente á las 4 de la tarde se dará principio al remate de estos terrenos que ya fueron vendinos antes en 17 de Noviembre de 1864 y cuya venta quedó anulada por deficencia en los títulos de propiedad, á los que faltaban la legalizacion ante el Superior Gobierno; hoy está esta practicada y aprobada en todas sus partes por el Superior Gobierno, habiendo cobrado el fisco el haber que tenia en ellos y declarandose por la autoridad, sancada la propiedad de estos terrenos de los herederos del Sr. Rebollo, sin gravámen de ningun género ni condicion, de cuya erision y sancionamiento no hay la menor duda, y son á saber:

Núm. 1 á 4—4 lotes de 10 varas frente al Norte por 70 de fondo, situadas frente al Molino del Sr. Jaurell, calle empedrada.

5 á 7—3 lotes de 10 varas de frente al Este por 26 de fondo, calle traversal sin empedrar.

8 á 10—3 lotes, 2 de 12 varas de frente y 1 de 10, por 70, calle traversal sin empedrar.

11—Un lote de 20 varas de frente por 40, formando esquina á la calle Piedad.

12 á 16—5 lotes frente á la calle Piedad empedrada de 10 varas por 40. 130—xp o21

POR EL MISMO.

En su casa calle de Potosi núm. 70.

De orden de la casa de los Sres. Russell Shaw y Compañia.

Para los plateros, merceros y relojeros.

De objetos de platina inglesa.

El Martes 31 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y bajo condiciones que se estipularán, un rico y variado surtido de los objetos que á continuacion se espresan.

Relojes de sobremesa, juegos de te y café de 4 y 6 piezas de variados diseños, jarras para agua, azucareras, palmatorias, candeleros, candelabros, todo plateado, obra inglesa rica. Estuches con cubiertos para pescado y fruta, jarritas para cerveza, canastitas para fruta, dulceras, bandejas para pan, hueveras, frascos para esencias, cucharones para migajas, navajas de plata para fruta, saleritos, lamparas para Kerosene, 2 mecheros y 2 sahumadores de plata que se venderán al peso, 1 cajon con 63 docenas perfumeria surtida de la casa Imperial una niña de cera, vestida, para modelo, obra inglesa, 30 campanas de cristal para invernaculos, 17 celosias de fierro para idem, 1 cajon adornos de papel picado para bouquets.

Al mismo tiempo.

De otra pertenencia y como muestra de mayores cantidades.

22 cajitas mecanismo para purificar el aire, lo que se usa generalmente en los "soirees" de Europa, 12 docenas gravados de colores, 12 pañolones de lana blancos de ultima moda para la estacion de verano, imitacion de beduino. 131—xp o21.

POR EL MISMO.

En el Corralon Calle Moreno. al lado del No 46, concedido por de White, antes de llegar á la cuna.

De 40 Caballos Mansos.

El Viernes 27 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado.

40 Caballos mansos que se daran contra-marcados.

156—xp o25

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet "Mersey," Ritchie Curlewis, Commander, will leave this port for Montevideo and R. de Janeiro, on Friday, 27th October, 1865. At Rio de Janeiro the Mersey will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz., Bahia, Fernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton.

Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark before Four p.m. on the above-named day, as the "Mersey" will leave precisely at that hour.

For information as regards Rates of Passage, of Freights, &c., please apply at the Agency of the Company, 77 Calle 25 de Mayo.

ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

Cargo will in future be received on board the Mersey at Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco, at £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

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